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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

Greeley and the Democracy.

Independent Nominations Probable.

Managers in Conference with Judge Davis.

Bitter Feeling Against Gratz Brown

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1872.

With a large majority of Democrats there is a cooling down in their modes of expression, which the friends of Greeley interpret as indications that the Democratic current has begun to set toward him; but it cannot be denied that to-night the position of representative men of the party here is that they must have independent nominations. A number of prominent Democratic managers had a private conference with Justice Davis with a view of ascertaining whether he would accept the first place. While Judge Davis did not intimate that he would refuse, if there should be a concerted purpose to use his name he said that he should have great reluctance in consenting to the proposition after having allowed his name to go before the late Republican convention. In case the Democratic convention does not accept Greeley, a number of recognized leaders in that party have not hesitated to express their firm belief that large numbers of Democrats will vote for Grant, if the latter is the regular Republican nominee. Several of these, who were in the Missouri movement from the first, and who have been active in the whole matter here, return very sore over the course pursued by Gratz Brown, and declare positively that Brown sold them out without previous consultation with them, and simply as a cold blooded step, taken deliberately, because he saw that without some such trick he could not secure a place on the ticket, and that he traded with the Greeley men after looking the whole field over quietly, because he could best advance his interests with them.

The Time and Place of Holding the Democratic Convention.

Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—While the Democrats in Congress are agreed that the 4th of July will be the time for the assembling of the National Convention, they are not in harmony as to the place. St. Louis, Louisville and Indianapolis are respectively named.

The Irish Press.

NEW YORK, May 6.—John Mitchell's *Irish Press*, the *Irish Democrat* and the *Irish People*, all Democratic, strongly indorse the Cincinnati nominations.

A "Liberal" View.

Strange to say, there is already some talk of abandoning Grant and nominating some other man at Philadelphia, as a course which there just a remote possibility it may be necessary to pursue to save the party; and it is whispered about that if matters come to this pass, Ulfax would be the man to pacify the troubled elements and bring back the defected Liberals. Nothing so well shows the strength of the Liberal ticket as these suggestions of the possible necessity of throwing it overboard, which one hears before most of the men who were at Cincinnati have had time to get back to their homes. The Democrats are much more circumspect in their utterances than they were when the news of Greeley's success was received. It is seldom if one can be found to declare positively that the Democratic Convention will not use the Cincinnati ticket. Whereas, on Friday there were numbers who were outspoken in this opinion. Almost all now express a willingness to support Greeley, if their action decides to take him up.—*Washington Dispatch to Cincinnati Commercial.*

The Ohio "Liberals."

Judge Brinkerhoff, a conspicuous "Liberal" figures in a card defining the position of himself and associates. After admitting their dissatisfaction with Mr. Greeley's nomination, he says:

"Some of us who were members of the State Central Committee did tender our resignations, finding a majority of the delegates in accord with our views, we consented to refer our positions and await events. There are still three National Conventions to be held, viz: the Democratic National Convention and the Reunion and Reform Convention, and until these Conventions shall have defined their positions, we cannot clear it wisdom for the Liberal Republicans of Ohio to contest themselves with the work of a thorough organization, so as to be ready for efficient action in favor of the one candidate whose character and principles shall be most in accordance with our convictions of duty."

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* (the Democratic or Liberal?) in Indiana hoists Greeley and Brown subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. It thinks there is no reasonable chance of electing a National Democratic ticket, and that the choice is narrowed down to Greeley and Grant, and it prefers Greeley on the Liberal platform upon which he has been nominated.

The Indianapolis dispatch to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: The feeling is growing stronger and stronger in favor of the Cincinnati nominees, and the most ultra Democrats freely express the opinion that it is best to accept Cincinnati platform and candidate in the national contest.

Dayton dispatch to the *Enquirer* says the Democrats neither condemn nor indorse the ticket, but will "wait."

The *Enquirer* says, editorially:

"Upon the whole, the tone of the Democratic press is encouraging. There is a hearty disposition to co-operate with the Liberal movement, and a willingness to accept Greeley and Brown with the proviso that the Liberal Reformers display strength sufficient to insure success when backed by the Democratic party."

The *Enquirer*—which is evidently heartily for Greeley—refers to the *World*, for throwing cold water on the nomination, as follows:

"It seems to have an interest in keeping the Democratic party out of power. It fattens by and from its assumed influence over the great organization which it claims to represent, but favors to those whom it assumes to lead has been those of scarlet woman. Having this, we presume that we will be prompted to find out of the Democratic party."

The Democratic Press of Pennsylvania.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* highly praises Mr. Greeley, says he will attract a large Republican vote, and that his nomination is due to the action of August Belmont and the New York *Herald*.

The Pottsville *Standard* says: "The nomination of Mr. Greeley compels a straight Democratic nomination, which, if prudence and good judgment prevail, will ensure the election of a Democratic President over the candidates of the split into fragments of the rival party. For this result we ask God and take courage. Now, then, let the National Committee move, and move at once. There is no longer an excuse for further indulgence in masterly inactivity. Democrats, fall into line."

The Titusville *Courier* would have preferred Adams, but "can see no reason why the Democratic party cannot give its earnest and undivided support to Horace Greeley. * * * Pursue this we will be held within the next month as a Democratic National Convention when a line of policy will be agreed to, and upon that policy the Democracy have to stand or fall."

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Senators Trumbull and Fenton sent telegrams to Mr. Greeley congratulating him upon his nomination to the Presidency.

Shippensburg, Pa., Sunday, nine stables were destroyed. For a time the town was in danger.

Wallack's theater, in New York, was destroyed by fire Monday morning, originating in the basement of the building. The loss is estimated at $60,000. The rear of Helmbold's store and the rear of the Metropolitan hotel caught fire and were considerably damaged.

Albert T. Brady, of Cincinnati, committed suicide in the Ohio and Mississippi train Sunday morning when just this side of Vincennes, Ind.

David Thomas and daughter were struck by lightning while sitting in their house in Lone Mountain, on the 25th of April, and instantly killed.

All advices from Europe state that the Archbishop of Paris has addressed a pastoral letter to his clergy, communicating the decision of the Vatican Council of 1870 for promulgating the dogma of infallibility. He directs that these decrees be read and published, giving them the force of the canonical law. The Archbishop has broken the law by issuing his mandate without first having received the Government's sanction. It is said that the Council of State will be appealed to to revoke the mandate null and void.

Thomas McTann, of the postal car service, was killed near Milwaukee, by the accidental discharge of a gun, yesterday, while hunting. He resided at La Crosse, Wis.

Governor Jenkins, formerly from Rhode Island, but recently from Prairieville, shot himself through the head at Omaha yesterday, producing instant death. Jealousy was the cause.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

London Press on Greeley's Nomination.

LONDON, May 6.—The morning papers comment on the nomination of Horace Greeley for President of the United States by the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati. The *Times* says that the nomination of Greeley is farcical, and that his election is hopeless; it, however, kills President Grant's chance for re-election, and makes certain the nomination of a candidate by the Democrats.

The *Post* argues that Greeley will be successful if his nomination is endorsed by either of the other conventions yet to be held, but such action the *Post* thinks impossible.

The *Telegraph* says the nomination of Greeley directly concerns England, because he is hostile to to the Treaty of Washington and is a bigoted protectionist.

The *News* praises Greeley, but doubts his fitness for the position of chief magistrate of a great nation. The uncertain aspect of the American Presidential question had a marked influence on American bonds. The market has become flat.

Proposed Withdrawal of British Arbitrators.

LONDON, May 6.—It is thought the motion of Lord Russell for an humble address to the Government praying that the British arbitrators at Geneva be instructed to withdraw from the tribunal until the claims of the United States for consequential damages are withdrawn, which was to be made in Parliament to-night, will be again postponed.

Reported Capture of Don Carlos.

PARIS, May 6.—A telegram from Bayonne says: It is again rumored in this city that Don Carlos has been captured by the Spanish Government forces. Roda has certainly fled to France. The Government of Spain has made a demand upon France for his expulsion from French territory.

LONDON, May 6.—A special from Paris to the *Standard* says that Don Carlos and one hundred of his followers have been captured.

Three hundred inhabitants of the Province of Navare have fled into France to escape impressment into the ranks of Don Carlos who was previously engaged with the loyal forces.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 6.—The steamship Ohio, from Baltimore, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, May 6.—The steamship City of Paris, from New York, has arrived.

PLYMOUTH, May 6.—The steamship Westphalia, from New York, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, May 6.—Consols for money 92¾; for account 92⅝@92¾. American bonds—5-20s of '62, 89½; 5-20s of '65, 91½; 5-20s of '67, 90¾; 10-40s 90¾.

FRANKFORT, May 6.—U. S. bonds—5-20s of '62, 96½.

PARIS, May 6.—Rentes 54 francs 30 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, May 6.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 11d. Red winter wheat 11s 10d. Flour 27s 28s. Corn 28s 6d. Cheese 67s.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Conference of the President and Cabinet with Congressional Committees, and the Result.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The *Herald* states that Earl Granville's response to the American proposition, that if the British Government would propose to establish an international principle, covering the liability of a neutral for consequential damages, was considered at a meeting of the President, Cabinet and members of the Congressional Foreign Affairs Committees. The proposition of Granville is as follows: "That the United States withdraw her claims for consequential damages from the Geneva tribunal, Great Britain will recognizing that they are outside of the provisions of the treaty. That in future wars, whenever either nation is a belligerent and the other a neutral, the neutral shall not be held responsible for indirect or consequential damages, claims arising in a similar manner and under similar circumstances with the claims to which the treaty of Washington refers. This was a surprise to the President, who, finding diplomacy had failed, called in members of the Congressional Foreign Committees to whom he stated his anxiety to save the treaty, but not at the sacrifice of national honor. Finding failed to obtain such proposal from England as he expected, he was in favor of withdrawing Schenck's instructions and leaving the whole matter as at first before the Geneva tribunal. The Republican members of the House Committee stated they thought the question of consequential damages never should have been put into the case, but as they were there, and the honor of the nation thus involved, the committee were willing to do anything consistent with their position to strengthen the President in any stand it may be necessary to make. The President said it was not for him to say what should be the final attitude of the country. While recognizing the authority conferred, he was anxious that the immediate representatives of the people should know the true condition of affairs, and he relied on the committees to stand by him in case it would be necessary to abandon the treaty. In response to the remark as to the extraordinary measures recalling in the committees, Secretary Fish said they were not called on for advice, but support. Mr. Ambler, of Ohio, responded by saying if the support expected was just, the Democratic members of the committees should also have been invited, and he (Mr. Ambler) would not imperil the interests of the Republican party by advocating a policy inimical to the success of the party. Mr. Willard agreed with Mr. Ambler, and positively declared the mistake of the administration could not be laid at the Republican party by any measure of expediency. This terminated the interview.

After their withdrawal the President and Secretary Fish finally decided that Granville's proposition was unacceptable; that we cannot recede from our case as presented at Geneva, and a dispatch to that effect was telegraphed to Minister Schenck.

New York "Times" on the Treaty Question.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The *Times*, in an editorial on the Alabama claims, considers the question in a very unfortunate position, and confesses its inability to find any remedy for the trouble. It questions whether the removal of Secretary Fish, as demanded from some quarters, would offer a solution; if his successor would withdraw the indirect claims, partisan antagonism to the administration would decrease if for backing down before John Bull. It was a mistake to introduce indirect claims, but to withdraw them now is a very different matter. The only thing open in which direction lies the weight of public opinion on the subject, concludes as follows: "Public opinion on such a question is all important. No administration has a right to disregard it, nor could it stand up against the odium of disregarding it. We could wish the people would find some means of making known their desires on this point. At present, we again admit we see no way out of the difficulty. So far as present appearances, it looks to us as if the treaty must fall through. No wise and just effort to save it ought to be neglected.

POLITICAL.

Formation of Liberal Republican Executive Committees—Address from Col. McClure.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—Col. A. K. McClure, Chairman of the Liberal Republican State Committee, publishes an address calling for the formation of an Executive Committee in every county, and concluding as follows: "Revolutions take no steps backward. Organization, immediate and systematic, is our present and pressing duty. The struggle is with arrogant and well armed power will be desperate for a time, but the issue cannot be doubtful. In this political demoralization as in the terrible trials of war, it will be solemnly decided that the government by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

The Mormon Press on the Cincinnati Nominations.

SALT LAKE, May 6.—The *Herald*, (Mormon,) says: "Greeley and Brown is a strong ticket, and if the Democrats are wise, Horace will be the next President."

The *Tribune* (Liberal,) says: "There will be a complete recusitation of Democratic power in the event of the success of Greeley, for the fission once made thereafter there will be two parties only. The Democrats alone can decide the question."

The Tennessee "Liberals" Moving.

NASHVILLE, May 6.—The Liberal Republican Executive Committee of Tennessee will issue to-morrow an address to the people of Tennessee, calling a ratification mass meeting on the 20th inst. to put forth an electoral ticket in favor of Greeley and Brown. A local ratification mass meeting is also called for Wednesday night next.

The "Liberals" Ratify at Springfield, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 6.—A largely attended and enthusiastic meeting of Liberal Republicans and Democrats was held in the hall of the House of Representatives this evening to ratify the Cincinnati nominations. Hon. Edward Rummell, Secretary of State, presided. Speeches were made by Gov. Palmer, Gen. Jas. A. McClernand, Secretary of State Rummel, Hon. Alex. Starne and others. Both parties declare their determination to stand by the nominations, regardless of the action of any other convention which may be held hereafter. The Democrats here almost unanimously sustain the nominations, as do all the Liberal Republicans.

Observe what unnatural friendships this Cincinnati movement is bringing to pass. Only yesterday we made a note of a puss at Somerset, in this State, which had adopted a family of orphan rats, and now a Boston paper vouches for the truth of a story of a cat that has assumed the paternal care of a brood of chickens abandoned by their mother. What is the world coming to, at this rate?

The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, aided by some prominent citizens of that place, is raising a fund for the defence of Dr. Schoeppest hiswinning trial.

XXL CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER moved to take up the bill prohibiting distinctions on account of race or color in the public schools of Washington and Georgetown. Lost.

On motion of Mr. SAWYER, the bill providing that the next Federal election in Louisiana shall be held on the first Monday in November, the same day as the State election, was taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL opposed the bill as setting a bad precedent, which might be abused for political purposes.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Postoffice appropriation bill came up as unfinished business, the pending question being on the amendment increasing the subsidy for mail service with Brazil to $450,000, and providing for semi-monthly service. An amendment by Mr. FERRY, reducing the amount to $300,000, was adopted.

Mr. WINDOM stated the service could not be performed for that sum, and had leave to withdraw all the amendments offered by the Committee, thus leaving the item as it came from the House.

An amendment appropriating $544,000 for Postoffice deficiencies was agreed to.

An amendment abolishing the franking privilege after the first of next January was tabled—yeas 29, nays 22.

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Blair, Buckingham, Caldwell, Carpenter, Cameron, Clayton, Cooper, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, of West Virginia, Edmunds, Gilbert, Hitchcock, Johnson, Kelley, Logan, Norwood, Nye, Pomeroy, Rice, Sawyer, Spencer, Stevenson, Stewart, Vickers, West, Windom—29.

Nays—Alcorn, Boreman, Casserly, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Hamilton, Hamlin, Harlan, Morton, Pratt, Ramsey, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, Wilson and Wright, 22.

The section prohibiting persons who have held office in any executive department of the government acting as attorney, solicitor or agent in the prosecution of any claim against the United States was struck out.

Mr. COLE offered an amendment to the bill appropriating $425,000 per annum for ten years for mail service between San Francisco and Australia, but on motion of Mr. CHANDLER it was tabled.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, it was reported to the Senate and Senate then went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Many bills of no general interest were introduced, the reading of which consumed most of the morning hour, which had been devoted to action on Mr. Hooper's supplementary civil service bill.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, by way of sarcasm on Messrs. Kelly and Maynard, send up their substitute for the tariff and tax bills altered to read, "To further an increase of taxes and encourage monopolies without adding to the revenue," the reading of which Mr. Cox demanded, and which effectually used up the morning hour.

Mr. DAWES moved to suspend rules and adopt a rule making it in order in consideration of the Tariff bill to treat as single paragraphs the various items relating to iron, steel, copper, wool and woolens and manufactures of cotton, so that a substitute might be offered relating to each of those subjects as a whole. After explanation by Mr. Dawes, and opposition by Messrs. Cox, Brooks of New York, Kerr and Banks, the rules were not suspended—yeas 66, nays 121.

Mr. ELY introduced bill to add to the United States election law a provision, that a list of supervisors of elections shall be submitted to Representative for each Congressional district, who shall have right of peremptory challenge. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WOOD, rising to a question of privilege, stated that on Friday there was a meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs called to convene at the State Department on Saturday; that that meeting had been called by the President of the United States by notes issued to the Republican members of the committee, signed by Gen. Babcock, the President's Secretary. His point was that Democratic and other Democratic members of that committee, which in its very nature was a non-partisan committee, were excluded from that meeting, which excluded by objection has an invasion of their rights, against which invasion he protested, and called the attention of the House and country to that most extraordinary proceeding on the part of the Chief Executive.

Mr. BANKS, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, remarked that the statement made by Mr. Wood did not present a question of privilege.

The Speaker coincided with that view. He saw nothing in the statement which presented any question of privilege, except it should be that the President had the right to consult privately any members of the House whom he chose to consult.

Mr. BANKS said Mr. Wood was mistaken in the statement he made. There had been no session of the committee on Foreign Affairs at the State Department or any where else, except in its own committee room.

Mr. WOOD asked whether he (Mr. Banks), as Chairman, and other Republican members of the committee had not received notes from General Babcock to meet at the State Department?

Mr. BANKS replied that he had been invited to meet the Secretary of State at the State Department.

Mr. WOOD—By Gen. Babcock's invitation, and at which meeting you met the President?

Mr. BANKS—Gen. Babcock's name was signed to the invitation.

Mr. WOOD—And you met the President at that meeting?

Mr. BANKS—There has been no meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, except in its own room.

The Speaker repeated his ruling, that there was nothing in the matter which presented any breach of the privileges of the House.

Mr. WOOD—I have stated the facts, and it is for the House and the country to determine on them.

The Speaker—If the President of the United States chooses to invite any one to meet him at any place, I do not see that the House of Representatives has any right to interfere.

The House then proceeded to vote on the Senate amendments to the deficiency bill.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Developments in the Vicinity of Clarion.

The Clarion *Republican* says: Drilling has been commenced at the Trout Run well about half amile south of town. We have not learned exactly how deep they are, but they are pushing the work rapidly. The company putting down this well say, they are going to strike the third sand, or China. The Harris well, near St. Petersburg, was sunk some depth into the third sand and struck oil, then commenced flowing at the rate of 250 barrels per day. The last report received from the well represent that it is still flowing over 200 barrels per day. The tools have not yet been removed from the hole. Big wells have lately been struck on the Colner farm and other portions of the Petersburg district. McPherson completed a well on Hutchinson farm, south of Bear creek, some ten days ago, which is still pumping 25 or 30 barrels per day. The Jones well, at the mouth of Bryson run, is down somewhat over nine hundred feet, but as yet have not struck the third sand. They are now drilling in a vein of slate, and they think when once through, that they will strike the third sand.

The Titusville *Courier* says: "The Tarr Run oil territory is at present attracting a great deal of attention among the operators in that locality. The oil belt is traced in the direction of Petroleum Center, where it is supposed to intersect with the Cherrytree belt. In the other direction it connects with the Church run territory, near Titusville. The new territory that will be opened out is nearly ten miles long, and how wide it will prove is not known as yet. The present spring and summer, we predict, will witness active developments.

"Mr. Edward Bissell, of this place, of the Titusville, have secured a twenty-five acre lease of the Curry farm in the Tarr run territory, and are about to sink a well. This farm joined the property of the Emery Brothers, on which is located the thirty barrel well struck a week or two since."

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Lewisburg, Center and Tyrone Road.

The Tyrone *Herald* states that at a recent meeting of the Directors of the Lewisburg, Center and Tyrone Railroad it was resolved to authorize the issue of bonds to the amount of $2,000,000, and President Miller immediately negotiated that amount with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who will furnish the money as required. A resolution was also adopted fixing the width at the usual gauge, four feet eight and one-half inches, thus settling the narrow gauge question.

The road will start from Mifflinburg to the forks of Penn's creek, and from Pennsylvania furnace, was authorized. The gap between Linden Hall and the Pennsylvania furnace will be bridged when the requisite funds are forthcoming. The *Herald* says further: "The line between Pennsylvania furnace and Tyrone was last week carefully inspected by Chief Engineer Leaffer and Col. Wm. Phillips, President of the Allegheny Valley and Director of the Lewisburg, Center and Tyrone Railroads, for the purpose of deciding upon one or two changes in location, at points adjacent to important ore deposits. These relocations will be immediately made, and the estimates will speedily follow. It is confidently predicted that the estimates will be summed up early in June, and to a certainty that the contracts will be awarded the same month. Colonel Phillips, than whom there are few better railroad men, and certainly none more untiring, believes that the road will be completed between Pennsylvania furnace and Tyrone within six months after the lettings in June."

A very singular accident occurred in Michigan a few days ago. A young man shot a large loon, hitting it very hard. The bird rose about a hundred feet in the air, and then fell straight, plump on the face of a babe, which a lady was carrying in her arms, greatly to the astonishment of the woman and child, injuring the latter quite severely.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

Majority and Minority Reports of the Investigation—Charges of Dr. Lanahan.

NEW YORK, May 6, 1872.

The majority report from the Book Committee, presented to-day in the Methodist General Conference, states that in the past four years the interests of the Book Concern have made substantial progress. The losses by the Chicago fire amounted to $80,000 beyond all available insurance, but the energy and wise action of the agents prevented any serious interruption of business. But a greater calamity befel the New York Book Concern, the losses in which could not be estimated by dollars and cents. [Applause.] The report then gives a *resume* of the proceedings taken by the Committee to investigate the charges against the Book Concern. The result of those investigations, however, has been a growing conviction that instead of the chaos which was charged the business management is orderly and systematic; that the very best practice as nearly perfect as could well be expected in a business so peculiar as that of the Methodist Book Concern. Of course its business arrangements have not always been as they now are, and their history from simple and rude beginnings, up through the various stages of progress to the present completeness, would be an exceedingly interesting study. It would doubtless be found that improvement had not always kept pace with the growth of the business. It might be found, perhaps, that employees had sometimes proved dishonest, or incompetent, that petty peculations and losses may have occurred; but the committee feel well assured that no large business establishment in the land, growing up from small beginnings, can show so fair a record in all these respects as our great publishing houses East and West, and we see an assurance such as they never felt before the committee can now commend them to the confidence and patronage of our people and the public generally.

Mr. Kilbreth's report was then read. The list of his findings is contained in the following summary of results: the method of account and state of the office business for a great many years were not creditable things, much of the time standing in confused and careless shape; have nevertheless not discovered anything in the department of accounts of the office proper where dishonesty is covered up. The nature of the case did not admit of extensive scrutiny of details but confined me chiefly to the transactions and entries on which were based accusations and complaints. The structures of the experts employed by the assistant agent, Dr. Lanahan, to examine and report on the books and accounts were in many cases correct and just, but not as relates to the last five years. Their discoveries were such as did not require the skill of an accountant, while in cases requiring the proper qualification of an expert they betrayed decided professional incompetency. The books and accounts for the last five or six years have undergone a decided change for the better and there is no reason now to complain of them, though some of the particular modes of accounts could be improved. The books in the departments of the printing office and bindery are in an orderly state. Taking the whole concern together, I doubt not the books represent the true condition of the business. The financial department is and has been for many years regulated by an admirable system, and has reached in its management a degree of exactness which can scarcely be improved. In regard to the printing department I cannot speak approvingly of the position held formerly by James F. Porter through whom most of the paper was purchased from 1864 to 1869, because of the damaging suspicions and dangerous opportunities to which the position gave rise. I do not find any evidence of fraud against Goodenough. His position was that of Superintendent of the Printing Department. The printing office, in its internal government was, I think, never better managed than under his superintendency. My objection has already been stated. In the bindery a bad administration of affairs prevailed under Hoffman, especially in the last several years of his superintendency, and things could not have been in this state, it is almost always in such cases, difficult to establish frauds by direct or legal proofs, yet they, in my judgment, existed, and the Concern suffered thereby. The actual losses suffered by the concern in the only department where frauds are seen (the bindery) did not, according to the judgment of experts, exceed the expenses already incurred in investigating them. They do not justify the extravagant statements of a large part of the press, whose managers believed that they were doing the Church no service in publishing what they believed to be true and their motives should not be harshly judged. It is to me a matter of wonder that in so large a business as the Book Concern has been for so many years that the frauds and irregularities discovered, after searching examinations, are so small. The only losses which would be found in average houses of equal business and employing as many persons. While there are internal usages and forms of business which I would be improved, on the general management has for many years been sound, able and honest.

Dr. Slyer, of Baltimore, presented the minority report, and read the following conclusions: The business of the bindery was not properly organized with suitable checks, balances and safeguards, for want of which property of the Concern has been put in peril and a large amount lost. A system of purchasing paper prevailed for years in the printing department, which exceptional, the business like, brought scandal on the reputation of the Concern, and as we believe occasioned serious losses The accounts of profit and loss are not kept in the most unsatisfactory manner. The superficial inspection of Mr. Kilbreth permitted him to indulge in the hope that for the last five years there has been a great improvement. The minority are prepared to present the most conclusive proofs that even in this he is mistaken. The investments in lands of property have been so made as to be unreliable, so that but little dependence can be placed on the annual exhibits of assets in the statements. So far as relates to the actual results of the business during the preceding year or real assets of the Concern. The minority have been driven to the conclusion the Book Concern has suffered from want of personal supervision, the principal agent and some of his subordinates giving so much attention to outside business as to neglect the duties of ours forms of speculation, in part carried on in the Concern that its interests have been divided, time consumed and energies paid to the Book Concern diverted elsewhere—in such imputations even the severest criticism and most earnest opponents of the assistant agent will entirely exempt him. We believe that Dr. Lanahan has suffered serious wrong. The chief paper bearing his name as publisher has cautioned the public against the false feelings have been deeply outraged. Twice has sentence of suspension been pronounced against him. A vote of deposition was declared and the act only arrested by the constitutional interference of the Ecumenical Conference. He has been put to heavy cost in defending himself, while we have reason to believe the costs of prosecuting him have been paid from funds of the Book Concern. The minority believe the statements they have submitted true in every respect, and fully accept the responsibility of sustaining them. We ask a searching and faithful examination before an impartial and competent tribunal.

Dr Lanahan will endeavor to have his report read to-morrow. He makes twenty distinct allegations, which he supports by documentary proof, and then gives a detailed statement in first, James F. Porter, purchasing of paper for the Concern for his own personal profit; second, that Dr. Carlton knew of this; third, Porter an unfit person to hold the position; fourth, Goodenogh lied when he said he appointed Porter because he must be relieved of care pressing on him; fifth, After Porter's death, Dr. Carlton and Fitzsimmons, Burke, Jr., James D. Verner, John J. Torley, Ralph Ingacey and A. T. Rowan. Quite a number of these were present at the meeting. The act authorizes the construction and improvement of a street not less than fifty feet wide, beginning at a point on the eastern line of the city, at or near the termination of Lincoln avenue, in the Twenty-first ward, thence along or near the Pokeitas ("Pockety") road to Sandy creek, and thence by the Burchheid property and Quincy school house to the borough of Verona, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The act confers upon the corporators the powers of the turnpike and plankroad law of 1849, and provides that all the duties and rights of way shall be subject to the provisions of said act. The cost of the improvement is limited to $12,000 per mile, and is to be assessed upon the property abutting, and all other lands benefitted thereby. It authorizes the issuing of eight per cent. bonds, payable in one, two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight years. The Commissioners are authorized to employ a competent engineer, who shall prepare a plot of the avenue, with estimates of the costs, etc. When the work is completed the Commissioners shall petition the Court of Quarter Sessions for the appointment of three viewers, who shall view and assess each lot or tract of land abutting, and all tracts supposed to be benefitted, and make a fair, just and reasonable assessment of the cost upon the same.

This act differs somewhat from others which have been passed for the improvement of wards, in that it permits an assessment of benefits upon all property benefitted, as well as upon that fronting the thoroughfare. In this it is claimed that it comes within the recent decision of Judge Agnew, of the Supreme Court, in which he declared the act for the improvement of Washington avenue unconstitutional. The corporators adjourned to meet again on Wednesday next, when some further action will be taken. The character of the improvement will be a question for future determination. Under the act, the avenue may be macadamized or laid with wooden blocks, as may be deemed best. There is no question but among the principal parties in interest to make the improvement thorough, and they will no doubt do so. Whatever kind of pavement may be adopted, it cannot fail to add tenfold its cost to the value of the property traversed by the avenue

For Sheriff.

Elsewhere will be found the formal announcement of the candidacy of Mr. John H. Hare for the office of Sheriff of Allegheny county. Mr. Hare is well known throughout the county as an active and steady worker in the Republican ranks, and he is backed in the present canvas by many warm and influential friends. He has been an effective member of the City Councils for many years, and is now serving his second year as Chairman of the Police Committee—a responsible position which he has filled with good judgment and fidelity. As Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and in numerous other positions, he has rendered valuable service to the city. He has the requisite ability to make a good Sheriff, and if elected would discharge the duties in a satisfactory manner. He has never held any position of profit from the party, and has claims equal to the most active workers in the Republican ranks.

On Saturday last the body of a man was found near Lagrange, Tenn., with his throat cut from ear to ear. From papers found on him it is supposed his name was A. H. Still, of Natick, Mass. Among his papers was a note indicating that he had committed suicide.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Indirect Damages Question.

Continued Efforts to Arrange It.

The Test Vote on the Tariff.

The Arms Sale Investigation.

Remingtons' Record Perfectly Clear.

A Badly Demoralized Liberal.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1872.

The Indirect Claims Trouble.

Ever since the adjournment of the conference at the State Department on Saturday, the cable has been used freely to attempt an arrangement of the question of indirect damages. It is believed to-night that our government will cease further attempts to obtain a new proposition from England, and will request General Schenck to ask for direct information as to the course Great Britain will pursue if our case as presented is insisted upon, and that General Schenck has further been advised that the intention is to rest the matter as it is with the tribunal.

The New Steamboat Bill

Will be reported from the Commerce Committee to the Senate on Wednesday.

A Bit of Fun.

For the purpose of preventing the consideration of the Civil Rights bill in the morning hour, Mr. Eldridge to-day introduced Kelly's tariff bill under the title, "bill to further increase taxation and protect monopolies without increasing the revenue."

Old State Claims.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, secured the order today that next week, Tuesday, the Judiciary Committee should be allowed to report a bill providing for the payment of the old two per cent. claims of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The prospects are that the bill will pass the House without serious objection.

Collecting Testimony.

District Attorney Batemen and Mr. Moulton are here collecting evidence in the Gibson-Gaff case. It has been expected that Solicitor General Bristow would go west to try this case, but the absence of the Attorney General will prevent.

Difficulty Compromised.

The quartermasters' controversy before the House Military Committee has been settled by a compromise, and the bill will be reported for an advancement of the rank of those officers who were jumped without giving them places now held by those first appointed to fill them.

The Test on the Tariff.

Mr. Dawes did not put his tariff proposition to-day in a shape to have the House vote on it as a test, but he intends to-morrow to make a motion to strike out the enacting clause, and by a vote upon this test the sense of the House upon proceeding with the bill.

Agreed to Non-Concur.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day agreed, by a vote of 8 to 1, to non-concur with the Morrill amendment to the deficiency bill.

The Reorganization of Patent Office.

The intention is to introduce a bill reorganizing the Patent office, the present week. The measure is meeting with much favor, and if time can be obtained to secure a fair hearing, it is thought the bill will be passed.

Arms Investigation.

Reports of the Senate Arms Committee, will show that the charges of irregular dealing on the part of the Remingtons, so generally circulated before the investigation, were not to any degree substantiated by the evidence. A careful revision of it establishes a perfectly clear record for the Remingtons.

A Badly Demoralized Liberal.

Apparently the most demoralized man in Washington over the Cincinnati nomination is Gen. Coburn, of Indiana, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee. Immediately on hearing of Greeley's nomination he peremptorily ignored the Committee meeting, which has been called by the Chairman of the Committee for seven years, on the ground that he had a newspaper connection with the New York *Tribune*. Speaker Blaine, with Garfield and Dawes, believes that the action of the Chairman had no power of removal, but Coburn could not regard the country safe until he had washed his hands of all indirect support of the corrupt movement. Mr. McSmalley is a very popular gentleman and most efficient. Coburn's course is generally criticised severely as raising useless trouble.

LABOR STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1872.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Representative Poland to-day introduced an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that no Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be chosen President nor Vice President, nor shall any Judge of any United States Court be chosen President or Vice President within two years of the termination of his judicial office.

CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS.

The House Committee on Appropriations this morning had under consideration the Senate amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill and voted to recommend concurrence in the one which restores $50,000 to the appropriation for the relief of destitute Government workmen, and non-concurrence in the so-called Morrill amendment, restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to cases commenced within two years after the suspension of the rebellion by destitute loyal claimants. The House Committee on Patents has under consideration the propriety of extending Woodworth's sawdrink patents, which expired last month after an existence of twenty-one years. There is strong opposition to further extension, as the matter affects the interests of all railroad and mining companies.

The House Committee on Elections to-day unanimously agreed to report in favor of Gov. Hings, Democrat, against Clark, the sitting member from the Third District of Texas, and also in favor of A. W. Wallace, sitting member from the Fourth South Carolina District, retaining his seat.

WILDWOOD AVENUE.

The Bill Signed—Meeting of the Corporators.

Perhaps no local bill before the last Legislature was contested more vigorously than that for the improvement of Wildwood avenue. Among those advocating the measure were Messrs. Wm. Phillips, Wm. Coleman, Dalton, Robert Arthurs, and others, who regarded the opening and improvement of this thoroughfare as essential to the development of that section of the country traversed by it, and consequently beneficial to the property holders in that and adjacent wards. Mr. Jack Kelly, and other land owners, opposed the act, but failed to defeat its passage. They succeeded however, in having it placed among the "rejected bills," at least such was the impression of a number of gentlemen whose names are given, and that there was "no cheating."

The Asbestos Roofing.

BRADDOCKSFIELD, April 22 1872.

Mr. H. W. Johns, 78 William Street, New York.

DEAR SIR: The Asbestos Roofing we purchased of you was used to cover our paint and erecting shop, size 50 by 180. The roof, so far, has given entire satisfaction. We consider it the cheapest and most durable for flat roofing.

We will send you order ere long for more, as we have other buildings which we wish to roof.

Had we used any other kind of roofing we would have had to put in extra frames and roof supporters. We saved fully one thousand dollars in our new building in the way of lumber and framing. Yours truly,

(Signed) McVAY, WALKER & Co.,
Car Manufacturers, Braddocksfield, Pa.

DR. LONGDON, 265 Penn street

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1872.

When Democrats like Fernando Wood, George H. Pendleton, Ex-Senator Hendricks, Frank Blair, etc., etc., come out for Greeley for President, it must be regarded as a grim sort of felicitation which the Pittsburgh *Post* indulges in when it says "the Republican household is divided." Rumor says that a movement is going on among the Democrats, in the event no true-blue Democrat is up for President, to wheel in for Grant. Perhaps the *Post* will shortly begin to see its way clear. At present it is sadly "demoralized," in fact quite off its pins.

Mr. Belmont's Democratic National Committee will meet in New York to-morrow. A Presidential Convention will doubtless be called to meet at an early day. It will be a preliminary skirmish on what to do with Greeley, although the calling of a Convention will not be a decision one way or another. The question will be remanded to the Convention, and from present appearances an interesting time they will have of it. Meanwhile the rank and file are either taking sides or waiting to see which way the cat will jump, while not a few are settling the matter in their own minds by declaring for Grant.

It is thought by some reflective observers with a satirical kink in their minds, that the true reason of Charles Francis Adams's defeat for the Cincinnati nomination was that he held the appointment of American arbitrator at Geneva. One of the principal offenses of the President in the eyes of the coalition, is the alleged unfit character of the men whom he usually selects for office, and the Convention was averse to blundering into the langhable stultification of presenting one of Grant's appointees as the candidate of an anti-Grant combination. In view of the outcome of the Convention, and of the fact that the *Tribune*, more than any other "Liberal" journal, has for some time harped upon this "unworthy" string, some people of a speculative bent are inclined to associate the two things together, and to imagine Mr. Greeley to have been aware that in matters of political ambition as well as in arithmetical computation, two and two make four.

Reference has already been made to the fact that the question of the prohibition, by statutory enactment, of the sale of immoral publications is engaging attention from some of the most thoughtful minds of the country, and that a number of cities, east and west, have already adopted stringent regulations concerning the same matter. It is said that, in Syracuse, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio, where such prohibitions have for some time been in force, the plan has borne results of the most gratifying character. We notice, also, that similar ordinances, with heavy penalties attached, have just been passed by the municipal authorities of Chicago and Detroit, which the proper officers are instructed to enforce to the letter. We have before spoken of the blighting and ruinous influence which these scandalous publications exert on the hearts, brains, sympathies, affections, instincts of all who come within the reach of their contamination. The cities which have barred out these abominations are wiser than they suppose—have builded even better than they knew; and it is to be hoped that their example may soon be imitated in quarters nearer home.

The question that is just now agitating the Democracy is whether to disband or not. Several influential representatives have already risen in their places and requested to be recorded in the affirmative,—that is, they have declared their intention to support Greeley. Whatever others do they are committed, and though a regular Democratic candidate be nominated he will not receive their support. Already this sort of thing has become formidable. In fact, the break from the Democracy to Greeley is altogether in excess of the break to him from the Republican ranks. The disintegration of the Democratic party seems inevitable, for with papers like the St. Louis *Republican* in the West ranging itself under the Greeley banner, and the Boston *Post* in the East declaring unqualifiedly that it will not support him, and with these representative papers gathering followers every day, disintegration must follow. It is not in the power of the Democratic National Convention to bring these diverging lines together. Democratic leaders having done all that was in their power to stimulate the "Liberal" movement, they are open to congratulations on account of the situation in which it has placed their party.

It is stated in a paragraph now going the rounds of the press, that the carriage in which Daniel Webster used to ride is now used for the purpose of carrying passengers to and from the depot of a New Hampshire village. It is respectfully suggested that Mr. Greeley, who, as his warmest admirers will readily admit, is painfully devoid of proper "carriage," may be induced to rescue the historic vehicle from its present menial service. There was a time when the great Senator dreamed in it Presidential dreams. The great journalist, who in some sort has followed in the footsteps of the illustrious expounder of the Constitution, lured by the same glittering prize to the same startling denouement, might perhaps, from the associations clustering about the coach, gather certain benefits to be obtained elsewhere. If one should in this age sleep on the pillow whereon overthrown Wolsey based his fevered brow, would he not be likely to brood somewhat over the uncertainties of greatness? There is a subtle contagion of suggestion about all historic monuments and mementoes. Let the Liberal Presidential candidate obtain possession of that tinder reference. It may possibly help him to dispel a number of illusions.

The State Labor Reform Convention assembles at Williamsport to-day, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket. Considering that the outcome of the National Labor Reform Convention, held recently with such a grand flourish of trumpets, has simply been utter and unrelieved failure, the nominees of it having hardly deigned to notify the Convention of the distinction conferred upon them, it is difficult to see what the State Convention expects to accomplish by putting a ticket in the field. The true friends of workingmen everywhere in this country will be found to be the Republican party and the fostering policy which has been pursued with respect to our varied industries. During the ascendancy of that party, the material progress of the nation has been greater than during any similar period of our history, and men who live by the sweat of their brows have prospered as they never did before. The wise course for the Convention to pursue will be to repudiate the Labor Reform movement, as the most intelligent workingmen of the country are everywhere doing, adjourn without making nominations, and come up to the support of the party whose practical legislation in their behalf has been of more benefit to them than all the fine-spun theories which have been announced since the beginning of the world.

So many misstatements of facts have lately been indulged in by Democratic Congressmen concerning the administration of the War Department—instantly caught up and repeated by the press of that party throughout the length and breadth of the country—that it is to be trusted the commonest sense of justice will induce the latter to imitate the example which Fernando Wood and Mr. Beck a day or two ago set on the floors of Congress, in withdrawing their charges against the management of that department, and apologizing for the injustice of which they had been guilty. These Representatives had charged the department with expending eight millions of dollars in excess of the appropriations of last year, and selling arms to the French to make good the deficiency; stating, further, that the proceeds of the sales were at present on deposit in the Treasury to the credit of the War Department and subject to its order. The Secretary of War showed, in a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, that the assailants were in error at every point; giving a detailed exhibit proving that the expenditures did not exceed the appropriations, and that consequently there was no deficiency to make good; that the department did not sell arms for that purpose, and that, did any such deficiency exist, the money could not by any possibility, under existing laws, be used to make it good. After the letter, and the supporting vouchers which accompanied it, had been read, Messrs. Wood and Beck saw that no answer could be made to its specific and conclusive force. They therefore accepted the alternative, and retracted their charges; Mr. Wood doing so, it is said, "with something of good grace." It is to be hoped the press of that party will now follow suit. The manner in which the act is performed is non-essential. But let justice be done.

We have repeatedly directed attention to the evils of special legislation, the generally mischievous operation of private laws, and the opportunities which they afford for jobbery and corruption. The question, we observe, is also engaging attention in the English Parliament. The House of Commons recently passed a resolution declaring that the existing system of private legislation called for the attention of the government, and demanded immediate reform. In the discussion which ensued on the subject the only opposition of note came from lawyers whose professional practice the abrogation of the system would necessarily affect. It was generally admitted that to deal with abstract political questions in the face of party and independent criticism, and to meet the ever-growing responsibility of sanitary, social and trading questions, furnished quite enough work for the most industrious legislature that this generation can hope to see. It was shown that at its best the old system was unsatisfactory, and often positively pernicious, whose evils and drawbacks were never balanced by its merits; and the general sentiment of the House seemed to be that the time had fully come for reforming it altogether. We refer to the matter for the sake of observing that the objections urged against the system in England have tenfold greater weight and application here, and it is to be hoped the Constitutional Convention soon to assemble for the revision of the organic law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, will deal with the subject in accordance with the plain requirements of the times.

THE GREAT GERMAN ORGAN ON THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

That very important organ of German opinion, the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, while conceding a certain strength to the nominees, and a certain merit to the platform of the Cincinnati Convention, makes no secret of the disgust with which it regards the Reform labors of last week. "From the beginning the character of the Convention was not what the chief friends of Reform had expected it to be." "The conduct of the Convention was precisely the same as that of the regular party conventions for a long time, precisely that for the removal of which the Reform movement was undertaken." "Huckster politics in this Convention have celebrated as complete a triumph as ever in any regular National Convention." "The politicians perfectly controlled the Convention, and the entire outcome lies before us in such a bargain as for a long time the results of the National Conventions of the old, corrupt parties have been wont to present." These are specimens of the strain in which the *Zeitung* thinks it right to speak of that illustrious assembly which met last week in Cincinnati. With perfect justice the *Zeitung* points out and emphasizes the fact that the views and feelings of the German element were utterly disregarded in its proceedings. In another article the editor, Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, who gained so much credit in connection with the overthrow of the Tammany Ring, and who has been championing the Cincinnati movement as a genuine friend of reform, referring to the late Convention, says: "The moral of it is, that the enterprise must be begun again from the start and on a new foundation. The Liberal Republican movement, if not already dead, must soon be dead. The Liberal movement must now be begun." By which he means that citizens of all parties must be appealed to to aid in the great consummation at which he aims.

DISGUSTED "LIBERALS."

It having been reported that Judge Hoadley, Chairman of the Ohio delegation to the Cincinnati Convention, had expressed himself so disgusted with the nominations as to declare that he would vote and work for the re-election of President Grant, that gentleman has addressed a letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, recalling the statement, which he says was not the result of deliberate reflection. That he is still sufficiently indignant, demoralized and sickened over the business, however, is evident from his further statement that "if the final alternative should be the re-election of Grant, with the continuance of Boutwell as watch-dog of the Treasury, or the success of Blaine and his Grantz," he should in all probability prefer the former. It is his opinion that if the Cincinnati ticket should be elected, "the administration would be the most corrupt one in history." Mr. Bowles, too, frets like a philosopher who cannot quite keep silence and dare not quite speak out. In a letter to the same paper concerning an expression of Mr. Greeley's, to the effect that he "would be glad to see the lies that Sam. Bowles had been circulating to the prejudice of Senator Fenton corrected," Mr. Bowles, while recognizing in the handsomest manner the veteran editor's high personal qualities and popularity, says:

"But with his usual perversity of temper and openness to flattery, Mr. Greeley will probably contrive to give his faith and attribute his success to those who fawn upon him, and who use him, and slander and abuse these braver and truer friends who dare to expose them to him and the world, and tell him the truth, that he needs to hear, even if he does not like it."

This is indeed hitting the white; and it is quite probable the people will shrewdly remember the manner of aim, to imitate it when their own turn comes in November. Unless, that is to say, the target should meanwhile be withdrawn.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Address of the "Liberals," adopted by the Convention before nominating Mr. Greeley, boiled down is opposition to the administration, not the Republican party or its principles. Mr. Greeley, the candidate, accepts it. On the part of neither the Convention nor candidate is the Republican party the object of special hostility. It is against Gen. Grant that the arrows are aimed. And it is to be observed that neither the Convention nor the candidate has gone out of the way to propitiate the Democrats—hatred for Grant being the only sentiment common to them. Mr. Greeley stands virtually pledged to withdraw if the Democrats nominate an out-and-out Democratic candidate, whose election his remaining in the field would tend to promote. Placing these things together, it is to be observed that the idea of General Grant's withdrawal has been started—not very conspicuously, it is true, nor in Republican quarters, Democratic newspapers being the medium through which the report is mainly circulated. From these as well as Republican sources, we learn that there have been conferences in Washington of late, before and after the Cincinnati Convention, that General Grant really does not desire to be President another term, and above all does not wish to imperil the Republican party either by being a candidate or holding it responsible for particular acts, more especially if it is intimated, the management of the Washington treaty; that plans have been laid for bringing out Speaker Blaine, while another report puts Colfax up for President and Blaine for Vice,—besides much more of this sort, all of which appears to possess special interest with Democrats who have many reasons for keeping a sharp lookout, and who seem to be apprehensive about things to come.

One of the most specious and crafty arguments of the free traders is, that however beneficially the manufacturers of the country may be affected by the operation of the tariff laws, the baneful influences of protection are felt by every farmer in the land. How ridiculous do such pettifogging sophistries appear in the light of such evidence as the following, taken from a free trade paper published in free trade Canada:

"The farmers in the Saguenay region, below Quebec, are in great distress, and relief by a loan of forty thousand dollars from the government is suggested; otherwise they will be compelled to leave their farms and move to the States."

These Canadian farmers evidently keep their eyes open to what is transpiring around them. They see that not only are the mechanics of the United States prosperous and flourishing, but that the farmers of the agricultural districts are growing in wealth as they never grew before—in a word, that the whole country is everywhere advancing in all the great interests which lie at the foundations of a nation's welfare—and this right in the face and eyes of the free traders' incessant as-severations that it is on the brink of complete and irretrievable ruin. An ounce of fact outweighs a ton of theory, but some people appear to be so constituted that trifles light as air have for them a heavier specific gravity than proofs of Holy Writ. Thus Mr. Cox, in a late speech in Congress, in which he reviewed the subject of tariff legislation in this country, with that self-complacent and authoritative air which marks all his utterances, declared that workingmen in the United States, notwithstanding their higher wages, were compelled to give more hours of labor for their necessaries, under our protective system, than in any country in Europe; a statement which the incessant hitherward flow of the toiling classes from that quarter of the world stamped as a flagrant falsification of the truth even while he uttered it. In the face of these palpable facts, every intelligent, reasonable man, laborer or otherwise, will at once observe how untrue are the assumptions of the free traders, and what an untenable position they occupy. Our frequent reference to the subject is warranted by its intrinsic importance, and because, in the political campaign now about opening, the question of protection to American industry will be one of the most vital and momentous issues of any that will come before the people for their verdict.

The Chicago *Tribune*, which suffered a terrible defeat at Cincinnati, is becoming courageous—so courageous, in fact, as to awaken the suspicion that it is playing sham. It does not even for an instant doubt that Mr. Greeley's election—although two days before it spoke of his nomination as one hardly fit to be made,—but precisely how he is to be elected it fails to say, and evidently does not comprehend. Whether the Democrats do or do not nominate a separate candidate, it will be all the same—Greeley will be elected. But the reason which the *Tribune* gives for his election is not likely to assist towards the realization of the prediction, to wit: "that there may be a Republican President." This may be a good reason for the Republicans who nominated Mr. Greeley, but it will scarcely convince the Democrats who are expected to furnish the votes.

The scheme of the money-grabbers to filch some sixty-five or seventy millions of dollars from the public treasury, by refunding the taxes hitherto collected on cotton, is, we observe, making headway. The bill has been favorably reported on in the House, and there will doubtless be a tremendous subsequent pressure exerted to carry it through. Let the friends of economy and honesty plant themselves squarely against this latest attempt to plunder the people for the benefit of a coterie of unscrupulous speculators, who have bought up the claims of the cotton growers for a song, in the hope of making fortunes by the venture. It has again and again been shown that if anybody is to be reimbursed in this matter it should be the consumer alone—the planter, broker, manufacturer and dealer having each received a full equivalent for the tax in the enhanced prices of the raw staple and its manufactured products. The ground on which the refunding of tax is urged is its alleged unconstitutionality. But the Supreme Court of the United States, in a decision on this very question, declared it to be constitutional, and it may be set down as certain that if the bill should pass, application will be made under the precedent thus established for the refunding of the tax on tobacco, the principle governing the two cases being exactly identical. The coalition in favor of the bill is a very formidable one, and the utmost vigilance and determination are called for to prevent the consummation of the conspiracy.

Pittsburgh "Volksblatt" on the Cincinnati Convention.

The leader of the Liberal movement in this section, who is also editor of the Pittsburgh *Volksblatt*, regards the action of the Cincinnati Convention with more favor than might have been expected. The platform there adopted seems to him upon the whole excellent, the disposition made of the tariff question being selected for especial commendation. Being not so much a question of principles as one of expediency concerning which there is difference of opinion and practice on both sides of the Atlantic, "the relegation of the subject from the White House to the Capitol" was believed to to be the only admissible resource. As regards the candidates, the editor says his first choice was Adams and Trumbull. Having given a short account of the balloting, with its result, he remarks that "Pennsylvania certainly need not be discontented with the nomination of Greeley."

"As already remarked, we should have preferred to see Adams nominated, but we unreservedly admit, after the experiences made in Cincinnati, that we regard Greeley as the stronger candidate. With many Adams passes for an aristocrat, and is much less known than the man of the white hat to the masses in general. By his proud letter in reference to the nomination in Philadelphia, Adams has alienated many voices. On the other hand, Greeley's whole character, with all its infirmities, as well as its strong points, harmonizes better with the character of the American people. He is a self-made man, is held to be radically honest, and is with his *Tribune* in a certain measure the oracle of a very important portion of the American population. He may be described as the father of the Republican party, and is thus adapted to withdraw more votes from that party than any other man. Upon the Democratic party for forty years and upon the rebels of the South at the time he waged deadly war. Then, however again, it was Greeley who went surety for the leader of the rebels, Jefferson Davis, extending to the former rebel the hand of reconciliation with the demand for general and unconditional amnesty, and who boldly held up the abominable carpet-bagger management in the South to public scorn. On this side also Greeley will be found to be a candidate 'to draw.' Certainly we do not say this from any purpose of using the voters; but we are also not so biassed as to refuse to see undeniable facts.

"What next? We should deem it foolish at this early date to express a definite opinion as to the result of the elections. Who ever does so, whether on this side or on that, is guilty of over haste. The smoke of the powder has not yet withdrawn; no clear view over the entire battlefield is yet possible. At the first glance Greeley may be disposing to his party; but we take leave, in the way of example, to recall the fact that people at the time were much embittered over the nomination of Lincoln, as they would have preferred Seward, and yet afterwards entered the lists with enthusiasm for Lincoln. Much still depends upon the position which the Democratic party shall take with respect to the Cincinnati Convention. The known declarations of prominent Democrats, as Pendleton and Judge Ranney, of Ohio, and Hendricks, of Indiana, not only leave it possible but render it probable that the Democratic National Convention, soon to be called, will indorse the platform and nominations of the Cincinnati Convention. On the other hand, it is to be mentioned that, in view of a declaration which recently appeared in the New York *Tribune*, it is quite possible that Greeley will withdraw should his candidacy carry with it the danger of giving victory to the Democrats, and of thus imperiling the new order of things. "As the situation takes on form, it remains to wait. As regards our own position, the good of the whole shall ever be our highest point of view. And to-day we do not hesitate openly to say that, to us, the choice between Grant and Greeley will not be difficult. We ever prefer Greeley, with all his oddities and crotchets, before the other. For Grant, the chafferer in arms, the determined champion of the one-man power and of party discipline, we shall never, under any conceivable circumstances, cast another vote."

PERSONAL.

New Orleans has a pretty French woman who gives fencing lessons, and all the young men of the city are up in arms for de-fence against her.

A spiritualist journal published in Australia says that Gladstone, the English Prime Ministe-ter, is a firm and faithful believer in that doctrine, and knows himself to be spiritually inspired in all his great works of political progression.

A remarkable change is said to have lately come over the Khedive of Egypt. From an ambitious sovereign he has become an intense admirer of the opera and devoted patron of the drama—resigning prospects of sovereignty over the Soudan, and severance from the Turkish suzerainty, in new operas of Verdi and representations of dramas from the Gymnase of Paris.

Quantrell, the famous guerrilla chief, who was the terror of Eastern Kansas during the border ruffian epoch, and who directed the Lawrence, Kansas butchery during the war, has turned up at Los Angeles, California. His deeds have caused him to be declared an outlaw by the government, so that his recognition in that place was followed by a speedy departure.

Captain Preble, who was dismissed during the war for alleged failure to do his duty at the time the Confederate Florida ran the Mobile blockade is to have a trial. It is claimed that Captain Maffit of the Florida, has been subpœned, and will testify that the Florida was completely riddled and his escape from complete destruction almost a miracle.

A Miss Lane, of Chicago, is turning the heads and stealing the hearts of Indianapolis by the grace with which she officiates at a stall at a church fair. When young men down there are asked where their hearts are, the answer is, nut-lain.

An article in the *Galaxy* makes a good showing that Lucretia Borgia, instead of being a notorious poisoner, was a good, pure and pious woman.

A statue of Gen. Reynolds is to be placed in the Gettysburg cemetery in June.

The father of late James Fisk may be met frequently on Broadway, New York. He is a plain, quiet, old man, who has seen a world of trouble in his wayward son, besides those other misfortunes which brought him to a lunatic asylum.

Garibaldi is reported to be failing rapidly. He can now walk only with the help of crutches; his fingers are distorted by rheumatism, and he look as it he never again would be able to leave his residence, except in a litter. He is still cheerful in spite of his crippled state, and his face has preserved its fresh color and genial expression.

The bail of Mr. Dana, editor of the New York *Sun*, who, it will be remembered, was arrested in Philadelphia a few weeks ago, *en route* from Washington to New York, on complaint of Wm. H. Kemble and others, on a charge of libel preferred by them for publishing in the *Sun's* Harrisburg correspondence that Messrs. Kemble and others were receivers of some of the moneys paid by Cams, of war claim notoriety, was Saturday declared forfeited by the Court, on account of the non-appearance of the defendant when the case was called for trial. It is said a requisition will be made on Gov. Hoffman for the surrender of Mr. Dana on a charge of being a fugitive from justice.

The London *Daily News* is trying to rob this country of the authorship of the celebrated Monroe doctrine of non-intervention. That journal says: "It was the device of Mr. Canning, and was recommended to the United States as a check to the roving tendencies of France, who had intervened in Spain, and was thought likely to try her chance on the American continent." Bancroft Davis should see to this matter at once. It is an open question whether such an unwarrantable attempt to deprive us of our national credit ought not to be included in our list of consequential claims.

Mail advices from England state that the prosperity of the cotton trade in that country is rapidly waning. Raw material is seventy per cent. higher than it was a year ago. Many factories have been partially stopped, and it is said that profits have entirely disappeared. Unless a change should come, considerable embarrassment and distress is expected to occur in connection with the great cotton industries of that country.

The expected Peruvian loan will be one of the largest financial operations of the year in the London market. According to rumor, its amount will probably exceed one hundred and fifty millions of dollars nominal, and perhaps reach two hundred millions.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARMSON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCalister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Physicians in various parts of the country say that nervous complaints are more frequent at present than they have been for many years. It is attributed to the fact that during the cold, dry weather of February and March, the atmosphere was to an unusual degree surcharged with electricity; while the warm, damp, limp days of April produced a feeling of nervous exhaustion such as the hard drinker feels when he first breaks his habit.

Florida papers report the discovery, on the west shore of the North river, near St. Augustine, of the remains of an ancient city, now submerged. The discovery was made through the agency of a terrible gale which prevailed for several days, driving the water out of the river to an extent never known before. The question is by whom was the settlement made—natives or Europeans? St. Augustine, it will be remembered, is the oldest European built city in America, and it is generally agreed that Ponce de Leon, a companion of Columbus upon his second voyage, first touched at a point a few miles north of St. Augustine, and almost close to the site of the submerged ruins. It is not impossible that the researches which will doubtless be set on foot, may lead to discoveries tending to throw considerable light on the early history of the country.

This has a double significance. A paper recently read before the French Academy of Sciences by one of the most distinguished physicians of France, said that after the government troops entered Paris it was found that the bodies of soldiers killed in the streets decayed much less rapidly than did those of the Communists. This was attributed to the fact that Communists were greatly addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks. Of four hundred and forty-one corpses examined two hundred and ninety-six were those of notorious drunkards.

An action of assumpsit was tried in Chicago the other day, in which there had been a change of venue of four thousand miles. Plaintiff and defendant hailed from Ireland, in which country the transaction which led to the litigation took place. Both parties subsequently emigrated to the United States, although with an interval of several years between them.

A Californian—Samuel Brannan, of Calistoga—has eight thousand five hundred mulberry trees, whose leaves, this year, can for the first time be used for feeding silk worms. He offers to allow twenty or thirty persons skilled in silk worm culture the use of all his mulberry leaves, and also agrees to erect whatever buildings they say are requisite for the proper conduct of the business. Some of our competent silk worm culturists might do well to avail themselves of the offer.

A grand ceremony is to take place at Orleans, France, to-morrow, the 8th instant, to commemorate the 443d universary of the deliverance of that city by Joan of Arc.

The Legislature of Kentucky, in order to check the growing practice of opium eating, has just passed a law providing that on the information of two respectable citizens any person who, through the excessive use of opium, arsenic, hasheesh, or any drug, has become incompetent to manage himself or his estate, may be confined in any asylum and placed under guardianship, as in the case of habitual drunkards or lunatics.

The growth of aquatic sports during the past few years has been so rapid, and the interest taken in them appears to have become so widespread that a new journal, *The Aquatic Monthly and Nautical Review*, is to be published in New York for the special purpose of fostering the peculiar pastime its name indicates.

Mobile is about to erect a grain elevator, so that she can handle corn in bulk. They cannot compete with New Orleans with their sack shipments, and hence are going to try the bulk system.

It is said that a second stratum of valuable block coal underlies the Indiana coal fields, and that this deposit is much more free from sulphur than the upper stratum.

A reporter in a New York paper has made a lively sketch of the people who board in Brooklyn, and of the boarding houses and their keepers. His statistics represent that 160,000 people who board in that city pay an average of seven dollars a week, making a total of $1,200,000 weekly, or $58,240,000 a year.

The first through baggage, a carpet bag, checked across the continent, as an experiment and test, was sent from St. Johns, New Brunswick, to San Francisco and returned to its starting place in nineteen days, probably the fastest trip on record. It was plastered all over with checks, and will be sent for exhibition in Washington.

A Tennessee electrician claims to have invented a device for propelling railroad cars by the power of electricity. He claims that a speed of one hundred miles an hour can easily be attained. A committee of scientific gentlemen, appointed by the Nashville Industrial Exposition, has made a favorable report on his invention.

False Theories Overthrown.

We live under a new medical dispensation, very different from that under which so many of our forefathers died. The sick are no longer bled till they faint; nor gorged with mercury, nor prostrated with violent cathartics, nor blistered on their shaven heads. Ever since the introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters twenty years ago, prostration and nervous exhaustion, not depletion and prostration, have been the watchwords of the judicious portion of the profession. The remarkable success of this famous vegetable preventive, invigorant and corrective has worked a complete revolution in the general treatment of disease. At first the dogmatic members of the faculty would not believe it. They exclaimed, "What!" they exclaimed, cure liver complaint without mercury, chronic rheumatism without colchicum, fever and ague without quinine! Impossible!" But the most obstinate incredulity must yield in the end to practical demonstration. From that time to the present dyspepsia, biliousness, intermittent fevers, muscular diseases, nervous complaints and constipation have vanished under the operation of the great specific, in at least ninety per cent. of the cases in which it has been used as a remedy for those ailments, while as a preventive of all maladies generated by change of climate, sudden revulsions of temperature, epidemic poison in the atmosphere, and unwholesome water, its beneficial effects have been so obvious and uniform as to secure the most perfect confidence in its properties as an antidote, safeguard and cure.

DRY GOODS.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

Jas. Caldwell

INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found Unusually Attractive.

BLACK FRENCH SILKS, all qualities.
BLACK AMERICAN SILKS.
New Styles in STRIPE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Suits.
RICH PLAIN SILKS, for Evening Wear.
JAPANESE SILKS, a very fine assortment and choice styles.
SILK POPLINS, ALPACAS and MOHAIR LUSTRES.

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

A Magnificent Assortment.

SUIT LINENS, GINGHAMS, CHINTZES, PRINTS.
HONEYCOMB AND MARSEILLES QUILTS.
NOTTINGHAM and TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS.
SHEETING MUSLINS, IRISH LINENS.
DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
NEW STYLES SILK BASQUES.
LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES.
LADIES SUITS, a very fine assortment.

118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

McELROY & DICKSON,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,

54

WOOD STREET,

Invite the attention of Dealers who visit the city this week to their

COMPLETE STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

NEW GOODS

RECEIVED DAILY.

BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE

Real Estate Savings Bank,

MAY 1st, 1872.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages, being first liens on Real Estate	$600,924 91
U. S. 1881 Bonds, at par	250,000 00
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, at cost	82,616 40
Real Estate	3,092 19
Office Furniture	838 25
Cash	59,755 19
Total	$774,127 21

LIABILITIES.

Due Depositors		$708,371 75
Due Depositors, Interest, May 1, 1872	18,234 40	
		721,606 15
Balance Contingent Fund		52,521 06
Total		$774,127 21

The above is a true statement.
ISAAC JONES, President.

Geo. H. Holtzman, Secretary.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the Books of the Bank, the Bonds, Mortgages and Securities, and counted the Cash, find the foregoing statement correct.

H. Childs,
Nicholas Voegtly, Jr., } Committee.
R. C. Bidwell,

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK.

President—Isaac Jones.
Vice President—Wm. H. Smith.
Secretary—Geo. H. Holtzman.
Solicitor—E. Bradford Todd.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. Thomas M. Howe, Isaac Jones, D. W. C. Bidwell, Harvey Childs, C. G. Hussey, Jacob Painter, Nicholas Voegtly, Wm. H. Smith, Hon. J. K. Moorhead.

Interest Allowed on Deposits at 6 Per Cent. Per Annum, payable to depositors in May and November, which, if not drawn, will be added to the principal and Compounded.

Open for Depositors from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., Daily, and every Saturday Evening, from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE CELEBRATED

JEWETT & GOODMAN

ORGAN

Sold on Monthly or Quarterly Payments, by

L. R. NORTON, State Agent,

118 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Opposite New City Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED. 7ths

ARTIFICIAL STONE,

PATENTED NOVEMBER 10, 1868.

MILLS & CO.,

Manufacturers of

STONE FOR SIDEWALKS, FIRE-PROOF FLOORS, BUILDING STONE, HOUSE FRONTS, BELT COURSE CORNERS, SILLS, LINTELS and CEMETERY WORK.

Also, Dealers in Best Imported and Native CEMENTS, FIRE CLAY, PLASTER, WHITE LIME AND SAND, SEWER PIPE AND CHIMNEY TOPS.

Office and Warerooms: 258 LIBERTY ST. 7ths

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.

Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.

PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING.

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SEEDS, SEEDS, SEEDS.

My new Seed Catalogue for 1872, containing a complete List of Vegetable, Field and Flower Seeds, with directions for cultivation, NOW READY, and will be sent FREE to any address.

Also, BOUQUETS, BASKETS, CUT FLOWERS and FLORAL ORNAMENTS, arranged in the most tasteful style to order.

JAMES BENNETT, Seedsman,
132 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.
7thsw

LAZEAR BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 77 EXCHANGE PLACE, Baltimore. 7ths

ADOLPH STUEBNER,

FRESCO PAINTER,

195 FIFTH AVENUE,

Fifth Avenue Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—

SEEDS.

140 bags strictly prime Ohio Timothy Seed;
34 bags strictly prime Ohio Clover Seed;
10 tons ground Corn and Oats.

A pure article, the best and cheapest Feed for Horses and Cattle in the market.

HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.

FOR SALE—

The Fixtures, Furniture, Good Will, &c.,

Of the CRAWFORD HOUSE, NEWCASTLE, PA., doing a good business and sold for no fault. Trains stop for Meals at the House. Must be sold, as present proprietor leaves town. Satisfactory reasons given.

NICHOLS, Proprietor.

PRODUCE IN STORE—

Clover and Timothy Seed,
Onion Sets,
Every variety Seed Potatoes,
5000 jugs Maple Syrup,
50 Tubs Ohio Roll Butter,
40 barrels Eggs,
1,000 gall. Apple Butter, in pails,
3,000 bush. Ohio Peach Blows,
HENRY REA, JR.,
305 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

EDUCATIONAL.

LAKE ERIE FEMALE SEMINARY,

PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

On the plan of the Mt. Holyoke School. Board and Tuition, $140 per annum.

Fall Term commences SEPTEMBER 5th.

For Catalogues, with full information, address

Miss MARY A. EVANS, Principal.

CHAMPAGNE WINE.

I HAVE "ON HAND" A STRICTLY PURE ARTICLE OF

CHAMPAGNE WINE,

Of my own importation, and which I think superior to any in the market, which is offered

AT A VERY LOW FIGURE.

Those wishing a STRICTLY PURE ARTICLE, can procure it by the Bottle or Case, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 MARKET STREET, corner of the Diamond.

WHALE OIL SOAP,

CARBOLIC SOAP.

POWDERED WHITE HELLEBORO.

For Killing Slugs on Rose Bushes.

Received and for sale by

George A. Kelly & Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Corner Wood street and First avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of 25 Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, A. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.

TO THE

DRY GOODS TRADE!

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Silks,
Shawls,
Dress Goods,
Mens' Wear,
Boys' Wear,
Housekeeping Goods,
Prints,
Sheetings,
Shirtings,
Notions, &c.,

Embracing Goods specially adapted to the wants of Country Merchants.

The demands of our large Retail Trade necessitates the keeping in Stock at all seasons a greater variety of Goods than can be found in any exclusively Jobbing House.

Possessing the same sources of information peculiar to the largest Eastern Houses, and buying at first hands, we are prepared to offer full lines of Goods at the

Very Lowest Eastern Cash Prices,

And having anticipated the recent advances in prices, we can and will sell many Goods at much less than Eastern prices.

We will show our Goods to any who desire to be posted in prices.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174

Federal Street, Allegheny.

JOHN AUDAY..... J. F. J. ALLISON

AUDAY & ALLISON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS AND Notions,

No. 43 WOOD STREET,

Opposite St. Charles Hotel.

A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF GOODS WILL BE KEPT ON HAND THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.

BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES.

CARPETS.

MAY, 1872.

NEW CARPETS

SECOND ARRIVAL.

Finest Styles of the Season.

All grades of INGRAIN and other CHEAP CARPETS at Very Low Prices.

Tapestry and Body Brussels

In the Finest Styles to be found in any Market.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

New Importations.

We are Daily Opening New Additions to our Spring Stock of

AXMINSTER,
MOQUETTE,
WILTON,
VELVET,
SOLID BRUSSELS,
*TAPESTRY BRUS

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

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Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LISBON, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

References—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
G. G. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
H. J. TETRICK, Cashier.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

LOCAL SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE DRAWN ON

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LONDON.

Letters of Credit for Travelers Issued, available throughout Europe.

Passports obtained.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, May 6, 1872.

In addition to the statements of the National Banks we have published the condition of the Bank of Pittsburgh and the Real Estate Savings Bank. We do not call attention to these statements on account of their very flattering exhibit; but to the fact of their having complied with a law of this Commonwealth which seems in many cases to have become a dead letter on the statute books.

By the pamphlet laws of 1861, page 343, act of April 17, it will be seen "that *each* and *every bank* in the cities of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Allegheny shall *make* and *publish* a statement of its condition on the first discount day of each and every month of the year, and every other bank of this Commonwealth shall publish such statements on the first discount days of February, May, August and November in each year." We see no reason why this law does not apply to all banks doing business under a State charter.

The entire freedom from publicity of chartered institutions by not complying with this act is swinging to the other extreme of the trammeling interference to which the National Banks must submit under their charters.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118½	118¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115¾	115¾
10-40s	110¾	110¾
New 5s	111¾	111¾
Gold	112¾	112¾
Currency 6s	116¾	116¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¾
United States 6 of 1881	118¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	113¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	113¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 10-40s	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¾
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Sixes	116¾

—We have heard so much of the late decision of the Supreme Court on the legal tender act that it is well for bankers to hear the other side of the question. The *Bankers' Magazine* for May contains the dissenting opinions of Justices Chase and Field and gives notes to the important cases referred to in the above opinion. In the April number the opinion of the majority of the Court was given.

—In connection with the earnings of the Fort Wayne Road, given some days since, a subscriber asks, what is the present capital of the road? The *Financial Chronicle* gives it as $19,714,285, which does not include the special stock of $2,000,000, issued in November last to the Pennsylvania Railroad for improvements. The guarantee of the old stock is not affected by the new issue.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

May 6, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Clearing	92	92				
West'n Union Tel.	76½	76½	76½	76½	76½	76½
Quicksilver				41		
Pacific Mail	34	34	34¼	34	34	34
Atlantic & Pacific				23		
Wells-Fargo Ex				73		
Adams Express				58		
United States Ex				76		
New York Central	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
N. Y. Central scrip			92¾	92¾	92	92
Erie			25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Michigan Central			115	115	115	115
Michigan Southern	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Illinois Central				135		135
Cleveland & Pitts			91	91	91	91
Chicago & North'w	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Do. preferred						
Rock Island	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
St. Paul			29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Do. preferred			79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Wabash				40		
Do. preferred				77	76¾	76¾
Fort Wayne				97	96¾	96¾
Ohio & Mississippi	48¾	48¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	48
Chicago and Alton			117¾	117	117	117
Terre Haute				23		
Boston, Hoosac T. & R						
Hartford						
New Jersey Central			108¾		112¾	
Union Pacific			39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾

Tennessee State bonds	68	68				
Do. new						
South Carolina, July	67	67				
South Carolina, April	67	67				
Missouri sixes	90	90				

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	58½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
Phila. and Erie	26	North Penn'a R. R.	57
Lehigh Navigation	29¾	Camden and Amboy	124½
Catawissa	17¾	Schuylkill Navigation	15¾
Old Creek & Alley R.	41	Reading	56¾

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, May 6.—Tobacco active and unchanged. Flour—Extra family $7 50@8 00. Corn—white delivered 80c. Other grain unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork—mess $13 75. Bacon—shoulders 5½c; sides, clear rib, 7¼@7½c; clear sides, 7¾@8c. Lard 4½@5c; sides, clear rib, 6½c; clear clip, 7c; and sales. Whisky—sales of 200 bbls at 90c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 6.—Flour firm; XX spring $6 00@7 00. Wheat active and advanced; No 1 $1 40; No 2 $1 36. Corn dull and declined; No 2 36c. Oats dull; No 2 mixed 30@30½c. Rye firm; No 2 77½c. Barley dull.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 6.—Flour firm and higher. Wheat quiet at $1 36 for No 2 spring; $1 40 for No 1 red winter; No 1 held at $1 46. Corn quiet at 36c. Oats higher at 30c for No 1. Refined petroleum quiet and firmer at 20c for 150 in car lots.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, May 6, 1872.

REMARKS.—Constitutional croakers assert that the late frosts in this vicinity have materially injured the fruit crop, but as there were few buds and no blossoms, we are inclined to think that the embryo fruit is all right thus far, though behind time on account of the backwardness of the season. Wheat is still in light receipts, and we notice that wagoners spring is coming upon the market freely. Prices for prime red winter and white are very firm, though not quotably higher. Trade is generally reported fairly active, and daily on the increase.

Below will be found the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts 229 bbls. We quote common at $4 00@4 50; choice $5 00@6 00 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Market dull and prices nominal; prime, per gallon, 70@75c; half gallon pails per dozen $2 00.

ASHES—Soda ash, common, 5¾@5¾c; refined 6¼@ 6¾c; nitrate soda, refined, 5¾c; nitrate soda, crude, 4½@5 pots, 10c; pearls, 9½c.

BEANS.—We quote prime white navy at $2 80@3 00 by basket.

BROOM CORN.—Sales prime at 7½c; comm 5@6c per lb.

BUCKOONS.—Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 2, $3 75; common $2 25@2 50 ₩ doz.

BAKING POWDER.—Hoyal ½-lb cans $1 50 per doz; Banner ½ lb cans per doz $1 75; ½ lb do $2 50; 1 lb do $6 00.

BUTTER.—Receipts 45 packages. Prices are unchanged, and supply fully up to the demand. We quote choice table butter at 27@30c ₩ lb; choice packed butter, prime roll 20@22c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The following are the ruling figures of the city market: Hams—canvassed hams 11½c; canvassed sugar cured hams 12c; sugar cured shoulders 9c; plain do 8c; fib sides, clear rib do 9c; clear fib do 9½c; breakfast bacon 10¾@11c; dried beef 12c; mess pork $14 75; hams sanding 10c; lard in tierces 7½@7½c; do half bbls 10½c; do buckets 11c. Receipts bacon—pieces, 40; tierces 98.

CIDER.—Market is dull with sales at $9 to $15 ₩ bbl, as to quality.

CANDLES.—There is a more active demand, with sales stearine, 14 ounces, at 12¾c; dull weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight, 19c.

CORN MEAL.—We quote at 90@95c per bushel.

CRUCIBLES.—We are reported a fair demand for Easterns; packs at $13 00@ 00 ₩ bbl; Pittsburgh 8 bbl $10 00@11 00; per hundred 70@75c.

CHEESE.—The receipts of the new crop are gradually on the increase. Prices, however, remain unchanged, though tending to lower figures. We quote as follows: New Ohio sound 15@16c; dairy 13@14c. Receipts 113 boxes.

COUNTRY BACON.—Market dull; Shoulders 4¾@5c; clear sides 5¾@6c; hams 8@9c; country lard 6@6½c.

CARBON OIL.—Round lots 19@20c ₩ gall, with the usual advance for small lots from store.

CRANBERRIES.—Sackett's Red berries $11@13 ₩ bbl; cultivated $12 50@13 50; boxes $4 25@4 50.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50@3 75; Johnson $3 25; Rosendale $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $7 50@8 75 ₩ bbl.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.—The demand for all varieties of dried fruit is quite active, particularly for dried apples and peaches. We quote as follows: Dried apples, 9@10c; peaches, bright, new halves, 9¾@10c; old sale, mixed 7¾@8½c; quarters 7@8c; cutrants, new crop, 10c; old 8c; layer raisins ₩ box, $2 50; half box $1 75; Valencia do 13c; purnes 12@14c for new, blackberries per b 15@16c; dried cherries 64@7c; seeded do 25@26c.

GROCERIES.—Trade continues moderately active and prices remain very firm. Since the passage of the bill making coffee free on and after July 1st, prox, the article presents a decidedly more buoyant and cheerful feeling, and already there has been an advance of one cent per b gold established, and as the bulk of the entire stock in this country is held by the importer, we expect to see still higher prices and the same can be said of teas. Never before has there been such light stocks of both articles in the hands of jobbers and retailers as now, and though the pressure duty on tea is 15c per pound, we do not believe it could be bought after the first of July at 50 per pound less than it can to-day, and those in light supply should take advantage of the offer of some of our merchants who propose to take 10c per pound off the regular price on all teas they sell between this and the first of July. Sugars remain firm, and as the American is the cheapest market in the world, higher prices late in the season can be confidently expected. The prospect of a good crop of all kinds of fruit is promising, and so far as we can learn the recent frosts have done no harm. The wheat looks well, and if nothing but as it appears at present the crop will be very large, as there was a large breadth sowed. Mackerel remains firm in price, notwithstanding the low price of bacon. We fear that some of our country merchants do not read our remarks in the produce market as they should, but here let merchant beware, for no longer ago than last Friday we met a merchant from Washington City who had invested in some low priced goods, who accidentally discovered on weighing them that he had been cheated to the tune of sixty pounds to the barrel. A barrel of mackerel should contain 200 lbs clear fish, a half barrel 100 lbs and so on; but we found that hundreds of packages in this and other cities do not contain over two-thirds to three-fourths of the above quantity, the deficiency being made up with salt and brine. If the consumer is willing to pay from four to ten cents per pound for what he gets, then why should not the dealer in short weight fish increase his profits by decreasing his weights. The Pittsburgh Commercial is glad we have but few merchants who lend themselves to such nefarious work, and if the retailer consults his own interests we will have but few set still. Spices of all kinds put up in tin have advanced from 10 to 20 per cent, in consequence of the very heavy advance in tin. We below quote actual sales:

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 11c; cut loaf 12c; cubes 12c; A 10½c; extra C 10¼c; C 11¼c; C yellow 10¾c. Porto Rico sugars, choice prime 10¾c; good 10¼@10½c. New Orleans sugars, fair, 9¾@ good 10c; prime 10¾c; choice 11c. Eggs are weak and lower, sales, choice Tennessee 24½c; prime 23½c; good 22½c (cash basis); Java 27c; Laguayra 25@26c; Mocha 44c; roasted coffee, loose and in one b packages, 27c ₩ b. Syrups—Barrenger & Linder's Golden Drip Extra 70c; White Honey 60c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 50c; Lavender 50c; common sizes 45@50c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 68c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9¾c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8¾c.

Spices—Pepper gram 18c; pure ground 21c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 20c; nutmegs $1 25.

Teas—Prices are a shade stronger, with sales of prime fresh at 1@15c ₩ gallon above figures asking for inside.

Woods—Rosegrey, 583 bbls. The late advance is fully maintained. We quote as follows: Store—fancy spring brands, $9 25; winter wheat, Western flour, $8 50@9 00; fine, $7 50@8 00; Buffalo, Dalton city, $9 00. Rye flour, $5 50@6 00. Mills: National, white and yellow, $9 50; Pan Handle, Southern amber, $9 40; Morning Glory, red winter, $9 00.

GRAIN.—The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were as follows:

Wheat, sacks	1,111	Corn, sacks 1,895
Oats, sacks	1,000	Rye, sacks
Barley, sacks	200	

It will be noticed that we have observed of wheat to report for the past seven-four hours, an increase that has not occurred for many a day. The recent advance has been very sudden and unlooked for, and present state of the market is difficult to give correct quotations. Reliable sales, however, reports as follows, for car lots, with the usual advance from stores: No. 2 spring wheat $1 73; red winter $1 80@1 90; white $1 90@2 00. Corn—Ear shucks; shelled in store. Rye—Receipts light, with no inquiry. Oats—Receipts light, with a fair demand for spring, and weaker for fall.

HAY.—Are reported sales in bulk, on wheel, at $16 00@17 00; baled oats straw $14@15.

HOPS.—Demand more active, with sales 71s at 60s 70c ₩ b; 72s at 65c.

HORSES.—In fair demand at $2@3½.

HONEY.—Sales at 25@28c ₩ gallon.

HEMP.—Rough Kentucky $160 ₩ ton; single dressed 9½c; scutched $280@290.

HORSE-RAKES.—$4 50@5 00.

LARD OIL.—No 1 extra is held at 85@85c; No 2, 60@65c; Eastern $1 25; Belfast white $1 50.

MILL FEED.—Middlings $1 80@2 00; seconds $1 45@1 60; coarse corn meal $1 40@1 50; fine do $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal $1 75.

MAPLE MOLASSES.—There is a fair demand at $1 25@1 50 per gallon in barrels.

ONIONS.—Sets $4 00@5 00 per bushel; old dull; sales at $2 00@2 50; that grade is still higher prices.

POTATOES.—Market is dull and drooping. Prime peach blows nominally scarce; seed sweet $2 50@3 00 ₩ bbl.

RAGS.—Sales at 4c ₩ b.

SEEDS.—Sales clover at $5 50@6 00 per bush; timothy seed $3 00@3 25; flax seed $1 90@2 00.

SALT.—Car load $1 85; store $2 00.

SCRAP.—White clippings in demand at 4½c ₩ b.

TALLOW.—Sales at 6@6½c per b.

WILLOW WARE.—Sales at 10@10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 92c; common rectified 92@93c; $1 00; proof rectified $1 oual 05; rye and corn $1 06@1 08 gallon; old Monongahela whisky $9 00@ 10 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, May 7, 1872.

REMARKS.—The oil market continues firm, with a larger inquiry. The advance we have previously noted has been maintained. The general impression is growing stronger that the lowest price in oil was reached some days since. The following are the current rates:

CRUDE.

We continue to quote: Spot, 10c; May, 10c; S. O. till July, 10c; B. O. same time 11c; R. O. all year, 12c; Parkers $3 85. For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

Firmness was the ruling feature of the market. We quote for Eastern delivery: Spot, 22c; May 23¼c; June, 23¾c; July 23¾c.

Sales: 2,000 bbls spot.....23
" 2,000 " May.....23¼
" 1,000 " May.....23¾
" 1,000 " July.....23¾

Closing very firm, with an upward tendency.

[By Western Union Telegraph.

TITUSVILLE, May 6.—*Herald* says: On upper and lower roads the markets have been very strong, with a decided advancing tendency. On upper road there is quite a number of operations sold and working oil. From the lower road and Oil City we get only sales which indicate the tone of the market. We report as follows:

1,000 bbls upper road, delivered May 11.....$3 85
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....3 90
1,000 bbls upper road, spot July.....4 25
1,000 bbls upper road, B. O. last 6 mos.....4 15
5,000 bbls upper road, B O 1st 6 mos.....4 25
2,000 bbls upper road, B. O. 1st 6 mos.....4 20
2,000 bbls upper road, R. O. 1st 6 mos.....3 95
2,000 bbls upper road, regular.....3 97½
1,000 bbls upper road, regular, June.....3 97½
500 bbls lower road, regular.....3 85
1,000 bbls lower road, spot.....3 90
2,000 bbls lower road, 6 mos.....3 95

NEW YORK, May 6, closing Saturday.—Crude, in bulk, quoted at 9¾@10c; crude in shipping order firm, with sales of 4,000 bbls at 10¼c; 2,000 bbls at 10¾c; 6,500 bbls do at 22½c; 1,000 do at 23c, closing at 23¼c; 2,000 bbls for June at 23¾c, and 5,000 bbls do at 23½c. Refined, quiet and very fair and prices advanced; the sales foot up 7,500 bbls; refined for May at 22c.

OIL CITY, May 6.—Market greatly excited, with an upward tendency; ordinary on lower road $4; 47 gravity at Oil City $4 20.

ROUSEVILLE, May 6.—Market firm and prices advanced to $3 90@4 00.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, May 6.—Market firm and advancing, and quoted at $3 85@3 90.

TITUSVILLE, May 6.—Market firm at $4 02 bid.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—Market strong; S.W. 22½c asked; crude, 12¼@12½c; cases 28c; sales none; May 23½c bid; July 24c bid.

[By Pacific and Atlantic line.]

PARKER'S, May 6.—Market very firm and prices unchanged.

TITUSVILLE, May 6.—Market firm and active; spot held at $4 05; $4 00 freely bid.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Refined 23¾c; crude in bulk 9¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—May 23¼@23½c; June 23¾c; July 24c. Crude 12c.

ROUSEVILLE, May 6.—Market very firm, with bids at $4 10 on 30 tanks.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
H McKeevy	Consum'g Oil Works	224
J S Dodson	Commercial Oil Works	456
H M Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	462
W Stewart	Atlantic Oil Works	309
(owners)	Riverside Oil Works	160
J Rushnell	Model Oil Works	460
T P Miller	Oilopolis Oil Works	74

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.
Conmon Oil Works	540
Sunbeam Oil Works	462
Riverside Oil Works	160
Oilopolis Oil Works	741
	2,479

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Kirkpatrick & L, 900 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Elkins, Bly & Co., 150 bbls to Warring & King, Philadelphia.

Total	1,050

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—Cattle were dull this week; market favors buyers; sales 1,900 extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at 7½@8½c; fair to good 6¾@ 7½c; common 4@6c ₩ lb. Sheep in fair demand; sales 1,300 at sales ₩ lb. Hogs dull and rather lower; sales 3,371 at $6 25@6 50 ₩ cwt.

Detroit Markets.

DETROIT, May 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged; choice white $7 25@7 75. Wheat scarce and firm; extra $2 01; No 1 $1 96. Corn firm at 56c. Oats firm at 44@45.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, May 6, 1872.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were forty-six loads, the principal part of which came from Chicago. In addition to these Holmes, Lafferty & Co. drove some 25 head, into Sadler, Havens & Co.'s yards from East Liberty, which with some some scattering lots from the country made nearly fifty-one loads or 918 cattle on sale this morning.

The market opened low and continued so for a little time, when some of the drovers getting a little scary, as the supply was larger than the demand, gave way in order to take advantage and sell quickly. This had the effect to cause a decline with all, and 5 prime cattle sold from 25 to 37c per hundred lower than last week. The quality of the stock and sales was unusually good, there being more prime cattle offered than for some time. The greatest decline was on heavy cattle. The weather being warm has caused a better demand for light beeves, and as the greater portion of the cattle were heavy, the lighter grades sold for better prices relatively. The amount of stock on sales was, we think, just what trade has been here this spring, and we believe all were sold, as butchers found cattle cheap, and a good many concluded to buy two weeks' cattle rather than risk next week's market. We expect that one-half the cattle will not be required the coming week to supply the trade. The drovers were very much disappointed with the market, and as usual complained of losing money. While we think the loss is not as much as they state, we are satisfied they had their work for nothing. The very best cattle cannot be quoted at over $7 00 ₩ 100 lbs, although in a few instances a little more was paid, but the great majority of sales of really prime cattle were made at and below that figure.

Stockers.

The number of stock cattle on sale this morning amounted to 3 loads all told. There were a large number of buyers here, all desirous of purchasing, but could not find the sellers. Sales were made of the 3 loads at prices we think better than have ruled for some time. The recent warm rains and better prospect for grass has made buyers more anxious to purchase. The price of stock cattle still remains high in Chicago, and very few are coming here except on orders.

Prices.

Following are the prices at which the different grades of cattle sold to-day: Extra, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs steers, $7 00 per hundred lbs; prime, 1,200 lbs steers, $6 75 to $6 85 and $6 90; fair, 1,100 lbs cattle, pony style, $6 50 to $6 75; common, 1,000 lbs cattle, $6 00 to $6 25; roughs bulls, cows, stags &c., $4 50 to $5 75.

Arrivals.

Following are the arrivals of live stock at the Allegheny yards for the week ending to-day as reported by Mr. S. B. McKeown, agent of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

	Cars.
S. Krause, from Chicago	2
L. Keifer, from Chicago	2
L. Rothschild, from Chicago	5
J. Lobeman, from Chicago	2
Marks & Bro, from Chicago	2
Marks & K., from Chicago	2
Holmes, L. & Co., from Chicago	1
J. Shamberg, from Chicago	2
M. Varner, from Chicago	3
Hazlewood & B., from Chicago	2
Holmes & Hunter, from Chicago	2
J. Shamberg, from Chicago	2
J. Zeigler, from Chicago	2
Smith & M., from Chicago	2
Greenwald & K., from Upper Sandusky	2
J. Neely, from Ohio	2
J. R. Fiercis, from Ohio	1
I. E. Winger, from Canton	1
F. Schentz, from Canton	1
H. Werling, from Canton	1
J. E. Spuszer, from Orrville	1
T. R. Anderson, from Mansfield, O	1
C. F. Lahlin, from Canton	1

Cattle Sales.

Following are the sales as reported by the different dealers:

Holmes & Hunter sold 16 head prime Chicago cattle at figures ranging from $6 40 to $7 ₩ hundred lbs.

Carr & McClintster sold 50 head of c ttle from Ohio at prices ranging from $6 to $6 50 per hundred lbs.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 53 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 75 to $6 75 ₩ hundred lbs.

Marks & Bro. retailed 6 cars cattle from Chicago at prices ranging from $5 50 to $6 75 ₩ hundred lbs.

Carr & Williams sold 15 head Chicago cattle at prices from $6 25 to $7 ₩ hundred lbs.

M. Krause sold 26 head cattle from Ohio and Chicago at prices ranging from $6 25 to $7; also 17 head stockers at $5 to $6 ₩ head.

C. F. Lahlin sold 1 car Ohio cattle at prices from $6 20 to $6 75.

J. Neely retailed 2 cars Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 25 to $7 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. retailed 4 cars cattle from Chicago at prices ranging from $6 25 to $6 62.

J. Shamberg sold 27 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 20 to $6 75 per hundred lbs.

J. Zeigler sold 21 head Chicago cattle at prices from $6 to $7 25 per hundred lbs.

L. Rothschilds retailed 3 cars Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 70 to $7 25 ₩ hundred lbs.

F. Hartman sold 2 cattle from Chicago at prices from $6 20 to 6 75 ₩ hundred lbs.

M. Varner reports selling 34 head fat cattle from Chicago at prices varying from $6 50 to $7 25; also, 24 head stockers at $5 25 ₩ hundred lbs.

Hazlewood & Bro. sold 20 head Chicago cattle at prices from $6 00 to $7 00.

L. Shamberg sold 19 head of Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 50 to $6 50 per hundred lbs.

E. Katz sold 1 car cattle from Chicago at prices ranging from $6 00 to $7 00 per hundred lbs.

Sadler, Havens & Co., retailed 31 head Chicago cattle at prices varying from $6 50 to $7 12; also, 16 head Indiana cattle from $6 00 to $6 50.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 73 head Ohio cattle at prices ranging from $6 00 to $7 25 also, 15 bulls from $4 25 to $5 75.

Keifer & Beyers retailed 3 cars Chicago cattle at prices from $6 50 to $7 37 ₩ 100 lbs.

S. Lowenstein sold 24 head cattle from Chicago at prices from $6 to $7 ₩ 100 lbs.

Hazlewood & Blackstone sold 40 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 50 to $7 ₩ 100 lbs.

S. Trauerlein sold 10 head cattle from Chicago at prices from $6 37 ½ to $7 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

Sheep.

The number of sheep and lambs on sale is larger than for some time past, aggregating close to 40c head, a large proportion of which were spring lambs. The market for lambs was good and sales were made of all the offerings before nine o'clock. While trade in sheep was fair, the demand seemed to be for good lambs, which sold readily. From this time on a supply will be on the market, and a good many butchers who quit mutton on account of scarcity and high prices will commence to take hold of it again.

Following are the sales as reported which the reader can have an idea of the state of trade:

J. A. Martin sold 16 head Butler county sheep at $5 ₩ head; also 150 head lambs at prices ranging from $3 75@4 50 ₩ head.

A. Sheets retailed 17 head clipped stock at figures ranging from $5 to $6 ₩ 100 lbs; also 100 head lambs from $3 @4 50 ₩ head.

H. Hogan sold 40 head clipped sheep at $5 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

M. Flenner sold 56 head clipped sheep at figures running from $5 00 to 6 45; also, 30 head lambs at $4 ₩ head.

J. W. Steward sold 90 head Ohio sheep at figures ranging from $5 to 6 25; also, 30 head lambs at $4 ₩ head.

A. Beasley sold 39 head lambs from $2 50 to 3 00 per head.

A. Short sold 46 head lambs from $3 00 to 4 00 per head.

IRON MARKETS.

BOSTON.

MAY 4.—The market has little varied since a week ago, and after diligent search but little that is really important can be placed before the reader. It is, however, noticeable that many outsiders have ordered samples of foreign iron which but not seldom deal in it have now supplies, which they hold for very full prices. There have been no further arrivals of Eglinton, but the demand has been so utterly small that prices are left entirely nominal. Speculative holders have the high rates for gold and a tight money market to contend against, and these, combined with no inquiry, weaken their position and force sales.

American iron has been weakened by the stagnation in the demand, and prices are not so firm and do not obtain the full figures. Buyers are therefore active, and large contracts are yet in their hands unfilled. Coal shows signs of declining, and this will exert an influence upon pig and manufactured iron.

Continued advices from England represent trade as being brisk, but the mills evince their lack of confidence in the stability of affairs by refusing to take contracts for delivery a month distant. The colliers hold the basis at one pound, should they continue steadily at work an improvement in the exports which, with the exception of those to the United States, exhibit a falling off,) may be reasonably expected, but the dependence on the colliers is to be doubted, they are constantly on a strike, a hopeless set of men, who, through the bad treatment they have been subjected to years ago, are very bitter towards their employers. They are also strongly organized, probably the best organized of any body of workingmen, and are capricious in their strikes, heedless of the suffering their action may entail upon thousands of their wives. We do not turn our eyes, therefore, to England for permanent relief. It is from Pennsylvania that the figures look for, that as soon as capitalists, feeling perfectly assured of the protection of their interests, shall develop the rich mines that may be considered inexhaustible.

Manufactured iron is but slightly changed. Old rails remain at 60 figures, while bar iron and nails have been somewhat neglected, although quotations are unchanged. Old cast is very firm, and an upward tendency is noted, influenced by the scarcity and brisk demand.

Scotch pig has been selling in small lots at $54 per ton for Eglinton, and $60 for Coltness. The transactions at these prices have been very limited. There are several small lots on the market held by speculators American has been little inquired for at the quotations, $48@49 for No. 1 foundry, $46@47 for No. 2. The different numbers, including No. 2 extra at $53, and good foundry No. 1 at $56 ₩ ton. Charcoal iron is quiet, and the demand for the best American Bar Iron fully sustains advance, and is $16@17.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

WOOL MARCETS.

BOSTON.

May 4.—The wool market presents no new features. The demand continues moderate, and transactions are mostly confined to the foreign products, owing to the scarcity and relatively high cost of domestic. But there is more inquiry from manufacturers, who are looking through the market in considerable force, and the indications point to a more active trade in the near future. Many buyers who have been holding off for prices to settle down to the lowest point, are now making their appearance, being either forced in by the exigencies of consumption, or satisfied that the bottom has been reached.

It is very certain that the current range of values in this market is considerably below the general level, and hence a reaction would carry prices still higher, and such a decline shall take place at the various sources of supply. But there is not likely to be much change now of the most positive nature, as the domestic clip is secured, when the prices paid for it in the country will, of course, exert a material influence in establishing values here in the Eastern markets. Moreover, much will depend upon the manufacturing position and condition of the goods market at a later period of the season. If there should be no improvement in these, it will be difficult to maintain even present rates, with the supply accumulating and demand slack, no matter how small prices may rule low.

The demand just now runs principally upon a few desirable grades of foreign wool, which are largely substituted by manufacturers for the domestic article. Of these the new crop Australian and Montevideo fleeces are most wanted and selling in large lots a comparatively full and firm prices. The London sale of Colonial wools is steadily progressing, without any material change, the slightest variation being accounted for by the difference in the quality and condition of the fleeces offered.

Domestic wool is beginning to attract more attention, at the lower range submitted to by holders, who can only effect sales by making some active level of foreign. The stock is very small and in few hands. Several lots of fleece have been taken during the past week at prices quite below the highest point touched during the speculative excitement last March. Pulled wools have declined still more, probably liable on some grades which were unduly inflated, and the demand now is very slack, notwithstanding the very low prices asked. Accounts from the West represent wool matters now very quiet, the exception of a few small lots held by local operators have generally ceased to make contracts at the extreme figures lately current in that section, the tone coming down as yet on the part of growers.

The bad condition in which wool contracted for before shipping time is now being delivered, has disgusted buyers and broken down the market. But it will prove a salutary lesson to the local speculators. We have thus allowed themselves to be taken advantage of by the growers, and who had no right to expect any other result from their reckless and imprudent course. In regard to this subject we call attention to the letter of our San Francisco correspondent given below.

Sales for the week foot up about 275,000 lbs of domestic, and 720,000 lbs foreign. Including in the former are 2,000 lbs XX Ohio fleece at 83c; 10,000 lbs X and above do 75c; 15,000 lbs medium do 80c; 10,000 lbs Michigan 76@80c; 1,000 lbs Texas scoured 95.

In domestic pulled, sales of 5,000 lbs X at 76@78c; 7,000 lbs Extra do 84c; 4,000 lbs super 78@80c; 5,000 lbs do 90.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Hogs—receipts for the week 39,000, against 33,000 the previous week; for to-day 107 cars. Trade dull and prices weak; most sales of dressed at 6c; few heavy at 5¾c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The dry goods market is quiet and steady. Pittsfield A brown sheetings are reduced to 19c; as are Agawam 9-4s. Printing calicos in limited demand at 11¾@12c for best makes. Heavy brown sheetings, 14½c. Amoskeag, Appleton and Indian Head, are steady at 15c; Adriatic 14½c; Nevada A 12½c; Waterford 14½c. Cabin and BB 13c; Arlright water proof bleached muslins 19c; Bay Mills 15c; Blackstone 15½c; Hamilton 15½c; Ballou & Son 14½ cents; Masonville 15½c; Flower of the Valley, 14½c. Lords of Spindle 16c; Lonsdale muslins 18c; Pequot 5-

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, May 6.—The report of the Committee on Capitulation censures the officers who commanded at Toul, Laon and Soissons, because when they surrendered to the German troops they neglected to spike the guns on the fortifications.

Two hundred and fifty Communists, who since their trials have been confined in fortifications on the Isle of Aix, started to-day for New Caledonia to serve out their sentences.

BERLIN, May 6.—J. C. Bancroft Davis leaves to-morrow for Cologne. He expects to arrive in Paris on Saturday.

Emperor William gave a lengthy audience to-day to Prince Hohenlohe Schilling Furst.

LONDON, May 6.—Marquis of Camden died to-day, aged thirty-two.

LONDON, May 6.—The dock laborers have joined the sailors of Southampton in a strike, which causes great inconvenience. The strikers gather in large crowds and make noisy demonstrations. A detachment of metropolitan police was dispatched from London to assist the authorities in preserving order.

PARIS, May 6.—Miss Nellie Grant to-day accompanied Mesdames Thiers and De Remusat to Versailles, where she witnessed the playing of the fountains. The party subsequently lunched at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, May 6, Midnight.—No confirmation of the reported capture of Don Carlos by Spanish troops has been received.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 6, 1872.

THE NEWS IN SHORT.

The woods on Fishkill Mountain, opposite Newburg, are on fire. The loss will be heavy as many millions cords of wood have already been burned.

Only one of the walls of Niblo's Theater is left standing. A contract was signed at noon for rebuilding the theater, to be completed by August, at a cost of $100,000. The actors and actresses at Niblo's lose from $300 to $1,000 worth of property each. A meeting of the dramatic profession will be held to-morrow to adopt measures of relief for the sufferers. Various theaters in the city have already tendered benefits.

The workmen on the East river bridge caisson have struck for $3 for four hours' labor. They now get $2 43 for four and a half hours' labor.

The painters' strike to-day was successful. Most of their employers conceded the advance asked.

At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Samuel Ruggles presented a report on coinage. He offered a resolution requesting Congress to make the gold dollar the unit of value, and that the silver dollar be a legal tender only for amounts not exceeding five dollars, thus putting an end to a double standard for legal money, and that the silver dollar be made to weigh 412½ grains, in order to correspond with 386 4-5 grains, in order to correspond with certain French, Belgian, Swiss, Grecian, Spanish and Austrian coins.

Judge Blatchford has denied the motion for a new trial in a case in which the jury found a verdict for the Government condemning about $200,000 worth of tobacco, &c., seized on the premises of C. H. Lilienthal for irregularities causing a loss in internal revenue.

A fire in the new Manhattan market to-day, which it was at first supposed would destroy that splendid edifice, was soon extinguished. Loss only about $3,000.

GREELEY'S CONGRATULATIONS.

Mr. Greeley received congratulatory dispatches to-day from Chief Justice Chase, Garrett Davis, Leslie Coombs, John D. Defrees and Richard Michaelis, editor of the Chicago *News*. Coombs said: "Kentucky in Kentuckians will rally to the standard of the life-long supporter of Henry Clay."

THE LABOR LEAGUE.

The Labor Reform League this evening was addressed by Messrs. Orvis, Brisbane, Andrews, Ormsby and Banks, and Madames Woodhull and Middlebrook. Mr. Andrews declared that Greeley, Bryant and A. T. Stewart were the dangerous classes and not John Morrissey, and "the wickedest man in New York." Mrs. Middlebrook stated she had heard it whispered that Beecher was to be the people's candidate for President. Several religious services held on Susan Anthony and Mrs. Stanton for devoting themselves only to woman suffrage and neglecting the rights of labor.

LOSSES BY THE DESTRUCTION OF NIBLO'S.

The following are the losses caused by the burning of Niblo's Cafe, of the Grand Opera House, loses properties and scenery to the value of $30,000; uninsured. Jarrett & Palmer, lessees, lose $25,000; quarter insured. A. T. Stewart owned the building, on which the loss is $50,000; fully insured. The damage to the Metropolitan Hotel and building, principally by water, amounts to about $15,000; fully insured. The building adjoining, on Broadway, the property of Henry Beadle, was damaged $10,000; insured.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1872.

MINORITY REPORT OF THE ARMS SALES.

Mr. Acker, of Pennsylvania, from the minority of the Committee on Expenditures in War Department, submitted a report to-day in reference to the sales of arms to France. The report states that the greater number of witnesses examined were officers of the War and Ordnance Departments, or were connected therewith, and insists, in the first place, that the War Department gave a liberal construction to the act of Congress of 20th July, '68, authorizing the sale of damaged arms, ordnance stores, &c., which is dangerous to a republican form of government, where a strict construction of all acts of Congress ought to be the rule. Secondly, that the War and Ordnance Departments must have or could have known, if they had made inquiry, that the bulk of the arms sold were for France, as they were delivered at a pier in New York city which was the pier of the French steamers, and at which French vessels were in the habit of loading. Some of the arms were delivered directly on board French steamers from lighters in the presence of persons in the employ of the Ordnance bureau at New York city, and these were delivered at times when docked "R. F.," which was generally understood to mean French Republic; also that some of the guns were delivered after the 13th of Oct., '70, the day on which it became unmistakably known that the Remingtons were agents of the French Government. Leaving the question of neutrality law to be argued, this proceeding might have been taken as a guide for more or less complicated transactions than Prussia, and the country might become involved in all the horrors of war. As to the financial transactions it appeared that the whole amount for which the guns were stated to have been sold was paid into the Treasury department except $219,705, which is said to have been expended in transportation and getting the guns ready, but vouchers of this expenditure are not given. There is no evidence that any person except one received any pay or commission from this sale, and he was not connected with any department of the government. He received $90,000 from a firm of arms dealers in Baltimore on account of a sale to it from the Navy Department. He states that he received the money as commissions, and that no other person got any portion of the money.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Rising barometer, southwesterly winds and clear and clearing weather will probably extend southeastward over the Northwest and upper lake region on Tuesday. Cloudy and possibly threatening weather from the southwest to lower lake region. Falling barometer, southerly winds and increased cloudiness over the South Atlantic and eastern Gulf States. Partially cloudy weather over the Middle and New England States. Dangerous winds not anticipated.

The State Labor Reform Convention.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., May 6.—Appearances indicate that the State Labor Reform Convention, which meets to-morrow, will nominate a candidate for Governor, holding no allegiance to either of the old parties. A struggle is expected on the tariff question.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

The United States Supreme Court has adjourned till October 28th.

Two men were arrested at Lexington, Ky., yesterday, answering to the description of two of those who were engaged in the recent bank robbery and murder at Columbia, in that State. The suspicion on which they were arrested is strengthened by the fact that they had a stolen buggy and a complete set of burglar tools in their possession.

The Supreme Council of A. and A. Scottish Rite Masons of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, with Albert Pike as Thirty-third Degree Sovereign Grand Commander, met in biennial session at Louisville Monday. The Council will hold a Lodge of Sorrow on Thursday.

Xavier Miller was yesterday arrested at Venice, Ill., on suspicion of being the murderer of John McNeil, whose body was found horribly mutilated near that place a day or two since.

The third National Convention of Photographers convenes in St. Louis to-day.

Mrs. Boyce died yesterday at Louisville while being put under the influence of chloroform.

Advices from Mexico state that Matamoras has again been reinforced and Cortina relieved of his cavalry command, which has been transferred to Ceballos. The revolutionists are reported to be throwing up defenses at Reynosa. Martinez is marching to join Trevino and Querrago at Reynosa, from whence they propose to again advance on Matamoras.

Gov. Warmouth and the Louisiana delegation to the Cincinnati Convention were serenaded at St. Louis last night. Gov. W. made a speech, in the course of which he said he considered the election of Greeley and Brown a foregone conclusion, if the Democrats endorsed them, as he expected they would.

CITY MATTERS.

COUNTY PRISON SOCIETY.

Anniversary Meeting Last Evening—Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer—Addresses, Music, etc.

The County Prison Society held its sixth anniversary meeting last evening, in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock, by the President, Major Frew, after which the Allegheny Quartette Club sang "Golden Morn."

At the conclusion of the song, the Chairman proceeded to make a few remarks. He said that six or seven years ago, one of the Grand Juries was called upon to investigate the condition of the county prison and the penitentiary. They made a searching investigation, and in their presentment made a full report. The community was startled upon learning the condition of the criminals, and what little was done for their comfort. The feeling grew so strong, and the sympathy of the community was so aroused, that this society was organized. During the past six years, the society has done a great work. Its aim has been to look toward the spiritual and temporal interests of the criminal, and to try to lead them from the ways of sin to walk in the paths of righteousness. The Association has employed an agent whose duty it is to visit the prison daily, and talk with the inmates and to try to lead them to the Savior. The Society also have appointed visiting committees, and also a committee to have religious services held every Sunday in the prison. This Society has also done good in another way. It has secured the release of innocent persons who had been convicted on charges of which they were not guilty. The agent has heard their story, investigated it to find whether their statements were true or not. In many cases the agent learned that they were innocent and secured their release. The Society has also assisted convicts in the penitentiary when restored to liberty. Oftentimes little things are done by the State is not sufficient to enable them to reach their homes. For such, tickets have been furnished. Employment was obtained for those who resided in this vicinity.

The report of the Secretary, Mr. R. C. Miller, was then read. The report stated that considerable difficulty was experienced to secure men who had the time to attend to the duties of the society and to visit the prison. Men of wealth, however, have given of their means to enable the society to employ an agent to pay visits to the county prison and to look to the welfare of the inmates. Services have been held in the jail regularly every Sabbath, and considerable interest in the exercises is manifested by the prisoners and great good has been accomplished.

The report of the Treasurer, Mr. J. D. Carlisle, was then read, showing that the receipts for the last two years were $1,702 88 and the expenditures $1,682 89, leaving a balance in the treasury of $19 99.

The Quartette club then sang a song entitled "Dawning of a Better Day."

Mr. Frank Van Gorder, who has been appointed to secure half fare tickets for discharged prisoners, now reported that during the past five years he had obtained two hundred and fifty tickets.

The Rev. J. Milligan, Chaplain of the Western Penitentiary, was introduced and delivered a highly interesting address on "Prison Reform," which was followed by the Rev. A. McLaughlin and J. Dermitt.

Mr. Carlisle offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of our society be tendered the press of the city, for their gratuitous aid, to the reporters, to the Young Men's Christian Association, and to the Young Men's Home, and the Young Men's Christian Association, for the use of their rooms in which to hold our meetings, and to the Allegheny Quartette Club for furnishing music this evening.

The following officers to serve the ensuing year were then elected:

President—Robert Orr.
First Vice-President—Major Frew.
Second Vice President—Wm. Thaw.
Recording Secretary—R. C. Miller.
Corresponding Secretary—Rev. J. D. Herr.
Treasurer—J. D. Carlisle.
Counselors—J. H. Baldwin and R. C. Christy.
ACTING COMMITTEES—T. H. Rabe, I. N. McGonnigle, Dr. Robt. Wray, Barclay Preston, Hon. Geo. Wilson, Jas. R. Reede, Frank Van Gorder, Rev. J. Dermitt, A. J. Roand, B. F. Woodburn, G. A. Wensel, L. W. McKeever, A. Nast, Benj. Page, Prof. John son, Rev. A. McLaughlin, J. L. Rose, B. L. Wood (Port Perry), Rev. Wm. Preston, W. W. Knox, Rev. W. S. Taylor, Frank Woods, Robt. Carr, Rev. I. L. Milligan.

The Allegheny Quartette Club now favored the meeting with two songs entitled, "Scatter the gems of the beautiful," and "God bless our homes." The doxology was then sung and the benediction pronounced by the Rev. A. M. Milligan.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Two Men Killed Instantly.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon a fatal accident occurred in the lot No. 287 Liberty street, where the foundation for a new building was being laid. In the rear of the lot an old stone wall was being taken down by a number of laborers, when it suddenly fell, crushing John Cavanaugh, and Wm. Johnston, two of the men engaged in the demolition. Johnston was killed instantly and the other, Cavanaugh, survived his injuries but a short time. The head of the former was crushed to a jelly and that of the latter had a piece of the skull driven into the brain. Drs. Childs and Cote were summoned and did all that was possible for Cavanaugh, but he died before reaching his residence on Stanwix street, near the point. Johnston was a widower, about thirty-five years of age, and resided near the upper basin. His remains were taken to Devore's undertaking establishment, on Grant street. Cavanaugh was about thirty-eight years old and leaves a wife and one child. Alderman McMasters summoned a jury and after viewing the bodies adjourned the inquest until this morning.

Soldiers' Meeting at Cleveland.

Gen. Meade and Gen. Tyler passed through this city yesterday, on their way to Cleveland, to attend the annual re-union of the Cavalry Society, to be held in that city to-morrow. During his brief stop here, Gen. Meade was called upon by Gen. Sweitzer, Judge Shannon, Gen. Negley, Gen. Stewart, Col. Anderson, and others, who made his stay as agreeable as possible. A pleasant and interesting chat was conducted in Gen. Sweitzer's office, in the Custom House building, Gettysburg and Petersburg being the chief topics. The Cavalry Society was originally a society composed of officers and enlisted men of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, organized in July, 1865. In the words of the constitution of the society, its object was "the promotion of kindly feeling, the revival of old associations and the collection of the materials of records of the services rendered by this corps during the war of the rebellion." At the last meeting of the society, at Boston, May, 1871, it was proposed to enlarge the society to make it include the officers and men of all the United States cavalry, and in pursuance of this design the title was changed to the "Society of the Cavalry Corps of the Armies of the United States." This meeting will be the first one held under the new order of things, and an opportunity will be afforded to the troopers and rough riders of the war to meet and compare notes of the whole face of the country, right over, east and west, north and south. Gen. Sheridan is President of the Society, and the meeting will be one of rare interest and enjoyment to those who assisted so materially in the suppression of the rebellion. Gen. Sweitzer and Col. Pearson were to accompany Gen. Meade and Gen. Tyler to Cleveland yesterday afternoon.

A Disorderly Son.

Officer Clement Kruter last night arrested a young man named J. Henry Smith, charged with disorderly conduct, on oath of the officer. It appears that on Sunday night Smith was creating a disturbance on the residence on Pride street, and when the officer told him to keep quiet he attacked him, and in his assault was aided by several others who took the prisoner away from the officer. Mr. Kruter then made an information before the Mayor, and last night arrested him and brought him to the central police house. When searched there were $75 found on his person, which it is alleged he forced his mother to give him, threatening to knock her down with a hatchet if she refused. He will have a chance to repent after the hearing this morning.

Run Over by the Cars.

Last evening about six o'clock, a man named Thomas Pinkerton met with a painful accident at the railroad crossing on Penn street. He was on his way home from work, and when he neared Penn street, a train happened to pass by, when he attempted to cross the track, which will tend to the good of the patrons of the road.

LIEUTENANT MAJOR HAZEN, one of the best officers on Major Blackmore's police force, last night arrested a man named Robert Clinton for beating his wife. He was committed to the Second ward, Allegheny. The foot will have to be amputated.

River Improvement Commission.

Gov. Geary, pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Ohio River Improvement Convention held in Cincinnati in February last, has appointed Hon. James B. Merchant, Joseph Walton, John H. Kerr, Thomas J. Powers and Edmund Blanchard, to confer with similar Commissioners to be appointed by the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, West Virginia and West Virginia, relative to securing the necessary legislation for the improvement of the Ohio river. The commissions of the gentlemen named were received in this city yesterday.

A Sixteenth Ward Row.

Last night John Clunt, Thomas Harker and John Tarers were playing ten pins in a bowling alley in the Sixteenth ward, when they got into a row about the game. During the row, it is alleged, Clunt knocked Harker down with a bottle and then struck several times with a sling shot while Tarers kicked him. The proprietor of the alley sent to Deputy Mayor Nicholas for police, who arrived and took Tarers and Harker into custody. Clunt ran away, but was subsequently captured on the Pennsylvania Railroad track, about one mile from the city. Dr. Clarke dressed the wounds of the injured persons, and all three were locked up for hearings this morning.

Sudden Death.

Coroner West held an inquest on the body of Jno. H. Boughman, a resident of McKeesport who was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. Deceased had gone to bed on the previous evening feeling a little unwell and complaining of a pain in his side. Dr. J. W. Kohl made an examination of the remains and gave it as his opinion that death resulted from heart disease. A verdict in accordance was rendered. Mr. Boughman was in good circumstances, a Surveyor by occupation and sixty-five years of age. He was a bachelor and resided with a maiden sister.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

May 7, 1872, 1:00 A. M.

Stations.	Rise. Feet.	Inch.	Fall. Feet.	Inch.
Cairo, Ills.	0	0	0	2
Cincinnati, Ohio.	0	0	0	1
Davenport.	0	0	0	0
Louisville, Ky.	0	0	0	0
Memphis, Tenn.	0	0	1	7
Nashville, Tenn.	0	0	0	1
New Orleans, La.	0	2	0	0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	0	0	0	6
Shreveport, La.	0	0	0	6
St. Louis, Mo.	0	0	0	3
Vicksburg, Miss.	0	0	0	0

*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.
Dash — indicates river closed.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 6, 1872.

FLOUR—Scarce and firm; extra spring $6 50@8.

GRAIN—Wheat active and higher; No 2 spring $1 41@1 42½; corn active and advanced; No 2 mixed 44@44½c; rejected 41½c; yellow 45c. Oats—Demand fair and prices advanced; No 2 36½c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No 2 79c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No 2 fall 86@86½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull at $12 40@12 50, according to brand; seller June $12 75. Lard 11c. Bulk meats quiet and a shade lower; shoulders 5½c; sides clear rib 6¼@6¾c; clear 7¼c. Bacon steady and unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—Cotton dull—not unchanged; low middling 22 1-4c. Flour firm; family $8 75@9 00. Wheat steady; No. 2 red winter $1 98. Corn firm at 49c. Rye firm at 94@96c. Oats dull at 42@45c. Groceries and oils unchanged. Mess pork firm; regular $13 00; city $14 00. Lard quiet and unchanged; steam 8¾@8½c; kettle 9@9¼c. Bulk meats—shoulders 4¾@4½c; sides 6¼@6¾@6¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders 5¾c; sides 7¼@7¾c. Whisky dull and declined to 92c.

Geo. Solar, of Memphis, fell overboard from the steamer Allen, near Helena, Ark., on Saturday and was drowned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The days, or rather the nights, of the dazzling spectacle of the "Necromancer of Egypt" are rapidly drawing t. a close, and it may be some time before an opportunity will again be presented of witnessing so much lavish splendor as has been concentrated in this piece. The audiences are uniformly large and there does not appear to be any abatement in the rush for seats. Last night Signorina Antonino the premiere danseuse was the recipient of a massive gold chain and locket enclosed in a bouquet, a well merited recognition of her artistic dancing. It should not be forgotten that a special matinee will be given on Wednesday afternoon, at reduced rates, to the pupils of the public schools, and on Friday night Mr. George W. Thompson will be the recipient of a complimentary benefit tendered him by the admirers of the grand spectacle.

Trimble's Varieties.

The new attractions presented last night by Manager Aims drew a large audience to his pleasant resort. The performance passed off in a very creditable manner, and was frequently interrupted by applause. An excellent programme for to-night.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The May term of this Court opened yesterday George V. Bentley, Esq., of Moscow, was designated as foreman of the grand jury.

After the list of traverse jurors had been called the case of the United States vs. Frank Ruficka, indicted for carrying on the business of a retail liquor dealer without paying the special tax, was taken up. A verdict of guilty was rendered. Sentence suspended.

On motion of District Attorney Swoope, Silas M. Clarke, Esq., of Indiana county, was admitted to practice in the Circuit and District Courts.

Hugh Swearingen, arrested on a warrant issued under the 3ortieth section of the bankrupt law, was brought into Court, and, after giving the required bonds was released.

Several cases were certified into the United States Circuit Court for trial.

Court then adjourned until this morning.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

The case of W. H. Shiels vs. Evan Owens, on trial before Judge Sterrett on Friday, was resumed yesterday morning, when the cause was withdrawn and defendant confessed judgment for amount.

The next case was that of Julius Moore vs. Wm. Obey. This was an action to recover balance due for services as leader of the Excelsior Ethiopian minstrel troupe, organized by defendant. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $45 40.

The case of the Commonwealth ex rel. vs. Adeline Stahl, was next taken up. This was an inquisition to inquire into the sanity of the defendant. She was found to be insane.

The case of Catherine McKnight vs. Wm. Good was taken up before Judge Collier. This was an action to recover wages alleged to be due. Verdict for plaintiff $41 91.

James Brown vs. H. C. Mackrell. Action on a book account in which it was alleged defendant guaranteed payment for a third party. Verdict for plaintiff for $26.

Schoppner and wife vs. Strang and wife. Action for damages for slanderous words uttered by defendant's wife of and concerning the wife of the plaintiff. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

159. Charlton vs. Thornburg.
162. McCloskey vs. City Passenger Railway.
165. Bissinger vs. Stumpf.
171. Archibald vs. Bates.
172. Geist vs. Stahle.
174. Sarve vs. Yeckner.
178. Same vs. McGrevey.
91. Thompson vs. Bandel vs. Claney.
203. O'Connor vs. Jacobs et al.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

The case of Palmer & Co. vs. Excelsior Oil Company was resumed, and had not been concluded at adjournment.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

119. Kaufman vs. Mentel.
126. De Haven vs. Hoeveler.
127. Rothschild vs. Roedlin.
137. Thompson vs. Ung.
138. Kahn vs. McClurg's Exrs.
139. Hoedelheimer vs. Hoedelheimer & Co.
132. Buetler vs. Cassiday.
133. Bausman vs. Bailey.

At Alderman Strain's.

This Magistrate was quite busy yesterday and had several criminal cases brought to his notice in addition to his large list of civil cases. First appeared Catherine Pryor, who charged Pat Roach with disorderly conduct in using obscene and abusive language. These parties had several suits last week before the same magistrate. Warrant issued.

Henry Herman was accused of committing an assault and battery on John Sellers, by striking him in the face and making him otherwise. The case was held for a hearing.

John B. Shutting, of Lower St. Clair, charged Patrick Hughes with assault and battery, in striking and knocking him down. Hughes was arrested, and then entered two cross-suits against Shutting, one for keeping a ferocious dog, averring that Shutting's canine had bitten him severely on the leg, and the other for surety of the peace in threatening his life. The cases have been held in abeyance.

Sixth Ward Republican Club.

Last night there was held a meeting of the Sixth Ward Republican Club. The meeting was largely attended, and quite a number of the Republican residents of the ward enrolled their names. An election of officers resulted as follows: President, Joseph McCaskey; Vice Presidents, Wm. J. Flinn and Wm. H. Sims; Secretary, Ernest W. Morrow; Treasurer, Edwin Bindley. Reports of committees and routine business were then disposed of, after which a committee was appointed to see what arrangements could be made for the meeting of the Philadelphia nominating Convention. On motion adjourned.

Suit for Damages Resulting from Libel.

George William Kredel, of Sharpsburg, yesterday entered a civil action against Messrs. O'Neill & Rook, of the *Dispatch*, for damages alleged to have been sustained on account of the publication of an libelous article, wherein the plaintiff was charged with the commission of a grave criminal offense. On a criminal prosecution preferred by plaintiff the defendants recently plead guilty, and were punished with a light fine. The damages in the present case are laid at $10,000. Messrs. Swartzwalder and Butterfield are the attorneys for Kredel.

Goes to the Supreme Court.

The counsel for the defendants in the case of Owston & Sowers against the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, yesterday took out a writ of error to the supreme Court, and the case will go before that tribunal for review. There were numerous bills of exceptions filed on the trial of the cause, and it is on these points that the case in the supreme court will be argued before the superior judges. Several of these points are very important, and the decision of the higher Court will settle the principles in controversy.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE drinking fountains should all be in operation now.

IT took $7,155 51 to run the Fire Alarm Telegraph last year.

SEVEN delegates to the State Medical Convention left the city yesterday for Philadelphia.

TWENTY-THREE Sunday drinkers were before Mayor Blackmore yesterday morning.

THE fines paid to the members of the Fire Department for the year 1871 foot up $49,042 16.

THIRTY ocean steamers leave New York for British ports between the 4th of May and 4th of June.

ALDERMAN KERR, the well known "Benton," of the Ninth ward, Allegheny, declares for "Greeley-first, last, &c.

THE Central Board of Education meets on next Tuesday when an interesting discussion on the merits of text books is anticipated.

GEN. SWEITZER will be one of the Vice Presidents of the Re-union of the Veterans of the Army of the Potomac at Cleveland to-morrow.

THE Lawrence school building, corner of Thirty-seventh and Charlotte streets, will be dedicated to-day, with appropriate ceremonies. There will be exercises afternoon and evening.

THE Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company last night made some alterations in the entrance in front of the Custom House, which will tend to the good of the patrons of the road.

LIEUTENANT MAJOR HAZEN, one of the best officers on Major Blackmore's police force, last night arrested a man named Robert Clinton for beating his wife. He was committed to the Second ward, Allegheny. The foot will have to be amputated.

YESTERDAY James Haney appeared before Mayor Blackmore and charged John Harris and John Parker with beating and robbing him on Saturday night. Warrants for their arrest have been issued.

THE FRIENDS of temperance should bear in mind that there will be a public installation of officers this evening of Smoky City Lodge of Good Templars, in the hall of the G. A. R. 109 Fourth avenue.

THE Mayor's police court was crowded this morning with two songs entitled, "Scatter the gems of the beautiful," and "God bless our homes." The doxology was then sung and the benediction pronounced by the Rev. A. M. Milligan.

MDLLE. ANTONINO, one of the premiers in the "Necromancer" ballet, was presented with a beautiful bouget, accompanied by a gold chain and locket, during the performance last night. The gift came from an admirer in the audience.

THE Postoffice Department has issued a circular requesting all persons requiring the use of the mails to superscribe the county as well as the postoffice and State on letters, papers, etc. This is to guard against error and consequent disappointment.

YESTERDAY Christopher Saltz, a German bricklayer, fell from a scaffolding where he was at work, on Butler Run road, Allegheny, and fractured, so severe internal injuries. He was taken to the Allegheny Poor House for treatment. Saltz came here recently from Chicago, and has no friends in this vicinity.

THE County School Directors will meet in the County school house at ten o'clock this morning. The Directors of the city schools will meet in the Grammar school room, Fifth avenue, at two in the afternoon. The meetings are called for the election of county and city superintendents.

WM. Lindsey, a rolling mill hand, appeared before Alderman Strain yesterday and charged Pat. McBride with burglary. It is alleged that the defendant entered the prosecutor's residence and proceeded directly to Mrs. Linsequi's bed chamber, where he was discovered by her husband. The prisoner gave bail in the sum of $800. Messrs. Swartzwalder and Butterfield are the attorneys for Kredel.

MEAT Inspector Lindsey made an information before Mayor Blackmore, yesterday morning, against Kalthaber with exposing diseased beef for sale in the Diamond Market. Two months ago Mr. Lindsey found some diseased beef in the possession of the defendant and condemned it. A summons was issued and there will be a hearing in the case on Saturday.

A NUMBER of the employees in Plunkett & Co.'s glass works, in Birmingham, struck yesterday for an advance in their wages. The strikers, 1050 in number, receive from nine to thirteen years, are whose ages average from nine to thirteen years, are now paid eighty cents per day of ten hours. They demand an advance of twelve and a half per cent., which the company peremptorily declines to pay.

THE SECOND annual report of the Pittsburgh Fire Commissioners, for the year ending January first, 1872, has been laid on our table. From the report we learn that the appropriations to the department during 1871 amounted to $85,273 to all of which sum was disposed of, including $2,586 66, amount borrowed in 1871 to pay salaries and which was paid back out of the appropriations.

CHARLES MATHEWS yesterday petitioned the Court of Common Pleas for a commission to examine into the alleged insanity of his wife, with a view to secure the sale of her interest in twenty acres of coal land, situated in Lower St. Clair township. The Court appointed T. W. Shaw, M. D., and James M. Stoner and W. W. Thompson, Esqs., to examine into the matter and report to the Court in June.

CONSTABLE SCHELLER, of Justice Barker's police, yesterday arrested Adam Eckhart upon a charge of aggravated assault and battery preferred by John Lehr. A row occurred on Mount Washington on Sunday, and Lehr, as was alleged, was struck a severe blow on the back of the head with a sarsaparilla bottle. The accused intered bail in the sum of $1,000 for hearing.

ABOUT six o'clock yesterday morning as the steamboat A. H. Harrison, was passing Osborn, a short distance this side of Sewickley, the head rudder of her cylinders was blown out, and the boat was thereby temporarily disabled. The Harrison was coming from Parkersburg with a cargo of three flats, laden with staves and other lumber. The D. T. Lane was engaged to bring the tow up. No one was injured.

IN a circular issued from the headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic, at New York, by order of Gen. Burnside, which announces that the 30th of May will be observed as Decoration day, the following beautiful suggestion is made, which is well worthy of consideration: "In addition to strewing the graves with flowers, it is suggested that they be planted with flowers and shrubs, so that when we are gone, the seasons in their ceaseless round may, in our stead, adorn the sleeping places of our comrades.

YESTERDAY morning Frederick Stropp, keeper of a boarding house at No. 302 Fifth avenue, came before Mayor Blackmore and made information, charging Pat Connolly and a man named Maloy with felonious assault and battery. It is alleged that on Saturday night the accused came to deponent's house and behaved in an improper manner. He put them out, but they came back and renewed their demonstrations, and when he endeavored to eject them he alleges they attacked him and one of them cut him on the hand with a razor. Warrants were issued.

OZÆNA,

And the Treatment of

CHRONIC CATARRH,

BY

DR. JAMES A. HUNTER;

(LATE OF NEW YORK).

LETTER No. IV.

OFFICE OF DR. HUNTER,
No. 69 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., April 24, 1872.

To the Editor—SIR:

The term of *Ozæna* may be applied to that stage of Chronic Catarrh in which the ulceration of the mucous membrane has become extensive, and the *bones* of the nose involved in the disease. The discharge in this case becomes quite *purulent* (mattery) or of a greenish color, frequently tinged with blood, and with an odor generally more or less disagreeable, or intolerably offensive. In the language of Dr. G. B. Wood, of Philadelphia: "This form of the disease is one of the most obstinate and disagreeable affections which the physician has to encounter. In some instances the breath of the patient is so revoltingly offensive as to almost isolate him from society, and to render him an object of disgust even to himself."

In many cases of Ozæna the ulceration of the bony parts becomes so extensive that pieces come away with the pus, and plastic exudations, in the form of large solid flakes or masses of excessively offensive matter, are discharged from the head. The discharges of bone may take place, and the resulting destruction of hard parts become quite extensive, without the knowledge of the patient, as the little fragments are so enveloped and disguised by the matter that escapes with them that he fails to recognize their character. As a result of these losses, a distortion of the organ soon follows. This distortion generally merely a sinking of the bridge of the nose, and may also become quite extensive before discovered by either the patient or his friends, as it takes place gradually, even a slight inclination to one side will escape attention for some time. But if the ulceration is not checked, it progresses until the nose is sunken to a level with the cheeks, and the features that were once "classical" may assume a hideousness repulsive to all beholders. A shrill whistle or offensive "snuffle" occurs at each inspiration, and the eyes are watery, and their corners drawn downward and inward.

The sense of smell and the faculty of memory are impaired, the former frequently entirely lost and abberrations of the mind, caused by the extension of the inflammation to the base of the brain, very often occur.

In a large and active practice, many cases presenting all the symptoms herein described, have come under my observation, and if the public possessed more information upon the nature and symptoms of these distressing diseases they would also recognize them more frequently.

All scrofulous persons are predisposed to chronic catarrh, and are almost certain to contract it early in life unless they take more than ordinary care of themselves.

I feel that it is not right to close my description of the nature and cause of this disease without stating one of the most important facts concerning it, although in doing so I may communicate an unwelcome truth to many. I refer to the fact that many cases of catarrh are the *after effects* of a loathsome "*disease of licentiousness*"—one of the sins of the father—that not only renderes the latter days of his own life painful, but is visited upon the children "even unto the third and fourth generation." Some of the most hideous distortions of the features that ever came under my observation were produced by the ravages of *syphilitic* ozæna. In most cases this disease will be followed by the catarrhal affections, unless the poison is thoroughly eradicated from the system, which is seldom accomplished, as the disappearance of the *primary* symptoms generally induces both patient and physician to believe the disease cured, and to discontinue all remedies. As a result, after an elapse of from two to five years, symptoms of catarrh and ozæna appear. The children of such parents, particularly those born one or more years after contraction of the *primary* symptoms, are frequently healthy at birth, but as they grow older they find themselves, at an early age, that they are afflicted with an inveterate ozæna, or throat affection, or both.

It is a painful sight frequently presented to me to see these beautiful, interesting, but innocent children of such a parent suffering for her sins. I can look back through my experience and recall to my recollection thousands of such cases. Many were brought to me, received at the period of life when the career of human usefulness begins, why would have been ornaments to society and blessings to their friends and the world, but who were compelled to drag out a miserable existence in the seclusion of their room, in consequence of the repulsive distortion of their features, resulting from the ravages of the disease which had caused loss of the bones and falling in of the nose. Oh, young men, who expect to become husbands and parents, this is a fearful warning to you!

Treatment of Chronic Catarrh and Ozæna by Inhalation.

Before the physician can prescribe for these forms of the disease, it is necessary that he should know their history, causes, nature, symptoms, stage and complications, therefore only general directions can be given until the first place, I will caution you against the use of the numerous catarrh snuffs, "specifics," or other quack nostrums advertised as cures for it. It is manifestly impossible that any one remedy applicable to every case of a disease presenting constitutional characteristics, and complications of such a widely different nature. Some will stimulate and disinfect application will curtail and deodorize the discharges for a while, but, as before stated, their suppression in this manner is almost certain to be followed by painful and dangerous symptoms and results elsewhere.

The action and character of the secreting membrane and nature of the discharge must be changed before the latter can be checked or "dried up." The accomplishment of this requires the careful, patient and *persevering* use of both local and constitutional treatment. Unless the blood is treated and purified at the same time it cannot be cured.

The nasal cavities and the numerous cells and tortuous passages of the head connected therewith must be bathed frequently with alterative and soothing remedies combined, according to the indications of the disease, and applied and changed according to the stages of its progress toward a cure. The only means by which this can be accomplished is the use of an instrument which I have named "Dr. Hunter's Nasal Douche," or "CATARRH FOUNTAIN." Before these washes are applied the diseased surfaces and ulcers must be prepared to receive them by mild, soothing *Inhalations*. The constitutional *taint* in the system must be attacked by judicious treatment, through remedies given by the stomach. If these means are carefully and perseveringly used I doubt their failure in one case in ten.

THE "NASAL DOUCHE"—An instrument termed the Nasal Douche, first employed in Europe by Dr. Thudichum, a few years since, for the treatment of catarrh, is extensively used in this country. He discovered that if a stream of fluid was directed into one nostril it would pass around the septum or partition between the forward nasal cavities and escape from the opposite nostril. Washes applied in this manner produced a cooling effect, and relieved the disagreeable symptoms, thousands of physicians, and tens of thousands of patients, jumped at the conclusion that they had discovered in it a means of curing this loathsome disease.

I tested it thoroughly in a large number of cases, and have treated thousands who had used it under the direction of others but rarely if ever have I seen one met with half a dozen cases which had been permanently benefited by it.

Catarrh, in nine cases out of ten, is *above* and *behind* the throat and palate, and cannot be reached by the nasal douche or any ordinary syringe. It must be attacked from the throat, and for this purpose I have constructed the instrument referred to, with a showering pipe or tube, curved at the end, which is passed through the mouth, over the tongue and turned up behind the palate, when the wash is forced through it, thoroughly showering the whole extent of the nasal cavities and throat.

Respectfully,

J. A. HUNTER, M. D.

Dr. Hunter's Office in Pittsburgh.

Dr. J. A. Hunter has opened an office in Pittsburgh, at No. 69 Fifth avenue, in Morning Dispatch Building, in compliance with a promise frequently repeated to many who consulted him in Cincinnati or New York